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TARKHAN II

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CONTENTS

TARKHAN

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

THE VALLEY CEMETERY

CHAPTER II

THE GREAT MASTABAS

CHAPTER III

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES

CHAPTER IV

EARLY EGYPTIAN SKELETONS

CHAPTER V

METHODS OF BURIAL

CHAPTER VI

THE SKULLS AND JAWS

LIST OF PLATES

WITH PAGE REFERENCES TO THE DESCRIPTIONS

TARKHAN II

INTRODUCTION

1. The work described in this volume was in continuation of that already published in *Tarkhan I*, issued last year. The site is about thirty-seven miles south of Cairo, on the western bank, within half a mile of the railway. Mr. Engelbach arrived there at the end of November and built our huts. On December 4, 1912, I arrived with Mr. Horace Thompson and Mr. North. On the 16th the Rev. C. T. Campion joined our party, and gave most useful help in recording during the season. On the 12th Mr. Engelbach moved a few miles south to Riqqeh, to take up the excavation of a large cemetery there. His very successful work there will appear in the main volume of this year. Mrs. Flinders Petrie came on February 6, 1913, when the drawing began. On February 13 Mr. Thompson moved over to Riqqeh cemetery. The packing up began at the end of February, and I broke up camp and left for Memphis on March 18. I finally left for England on April 16. Mr. Campion and Mr. North were engaged with field recording; Mr. Thompson was entirely on bone measuring; my wife was on drawing, both of Tarkhan objects and also of coffins and tombs at Riqqeh; I was on the field-recording, men's accounts, and photographing.

2. This great cemetery appears to have been the burying-place for the temporary capital of the dynastic people, before the founding of Memphis, and gradually to have decayed during the first century of the growth of Memphis. To get a full view of the population at that critical time is of more importance than at any other period. The six hundred skeletons here recorded and discussed are a larger amount of material than has ever been obtained on one site restricted to so brief a period as about a century. Hence it seemed essential to discuss these remains at some length, as well as to provide all the facts which others can also study. This will account for the prominence given in this volume to the physical anthropology. For general readers there are summaries of all these results in sections 47 and 58. The site and the period are alike the most important yet known for that subject. The register of the graves of this cemetery is probably the most complete that has yet been published.

The site of Tarkhan is now exhausted, and we shall be moving the camps of the British School farther south, in the course of the general clearance of the country south of Cairo. The Gesiret Abusir, and the desert about the mouth of the Fayum will be our scope for the present winter. I only regret that having to attend unexpectedly to the preparation of the new quarterly journal, *Ancient Egypt*, has shortened my working season by a month.

CHAPTER I

THE VALLEY CEMETERY

3. When closing the excavations in 1912, it was believed that the wide valley, lying between the excavated parts, would be found to contain graves. By accident it had been slightly opened; but the remains found had been carefully reburied without attracting attention. As time would not allow then of doing more at Tarkhan, the visible cemetery on the hills was exhausted, and the valley left alone. The next season, accordingly, we went to Tarkhan to clear this valley. It proved to be a fair season's work, as will be seen by the plan on pl. xlvi. Every grave there shown has been drawn; and all those which contained any early groups of remains we have published in the Register, pls. xxxii to xliii, classified according to date. The few graves of the xith dynasty, which were mainly at the east end, will appear in the volume *Kafr Ammar*, which will contain all the later material of this region.

The plan has the north upwards. The right hand, or eastern, end is that opening on the Nile valley. The western end divides into two lesser

valleys beyond the end of the graves. The relation of it to the rest of the cemetery is shown in the general map (xlviii).

It is obvious that there has been a pathway up the valley, which was generally kept clear of burials; in a few points, encroachments were made upon it, which can be dated in the case of grave 1441 which is of S.D. 80, while 1357 and 1463 at the sides are of S.D. 78. Thus when graves were perhaps fifty years old they were disregarded, the path swerved over them, and a later burial occupied the former path.

The method of clearing this cemetery has not influenced our finding of graves more in one position than another. The valley was divided into parallel strips of fifty feet wide across it; every pair of diggers began at the north end of their strip and worked southward until it proved to be exhausted. Thus the pathway was crossed by each digger in his course of work. It was necessary to give every man his own section, in order to avoid their crowding together around any successful work. Every man wished to exhaust his own ground, and to prevent any one else poaching in it, and the whole was thoroughly explored. For purposes of planning, an axis-line was marked out from end to end of the valley, and a supplementary line at 100 feet north of that, for the more northerly parts.

Each grave when opened was drawn on the register-card at its correct azimuth on the ground; the distance of the N.E. corner was then measured up to the axis, and along to the nearest boundary of the 50-foot strip; the length, breadth, and depth were then noted. The position of the skeleton and the pottery was drawn on the back of the card. Notes were filled in about disturbance, direction of head and face, sex, clothing, coffin; old types of pottery or stone vases were identified from a set of plates of types, and recorded on the card, as well as any other objects found in the grave. The bones were then measured, removed, and the ground finally searched for beads and other small objects.

4. Owing to the low position between hills, blown sand had continually drifted in the valley, and covered the graves. Along the southern side was a steep bank of rock, the wearing side of a former stream, about 10 feet high toward the eastern end. This bed of sand was but slight at the north side, but deepened to 4 or 5 feet on the southern side, completely hiding the graves. It was necessary therefore to remove it entirely, or to search, by pits so close together that no grave could escape notice. The sand had preserved the graves in many places quite perfectly, so that the upper parts were as complete as when first built. But the low position has been very injurious to the skeletons, the drainage of occasional rains soaking down to the valley floor. Thus the bones were all too much decayed to be lifted out, and only with great care could some of the skulls be preserved.

5. The commoner graves were often found capped with a slightly domed crust of sand mixed with gypsum. At first I took it for the exudation of gypsum often found in Egypt at the drying layer near the surface. But the capping was so regular, and domed, over the graves that it must have been original. It was not apparently burnt plaster of Paris, as the sand was packed quite close in it and the gypsum was all crystalline. It seems, rather, as if the gypsum, abounding here naturally, had been collected, ground up with some water, and used to mix the sand into a paste to spread over the graves, where it soon hardened by re-crystallizing.

6. The more important graves were covered with small mastabas, as shown in the photographs, pls. xii and xiii, and the plans, pl. xiv. Only one grave (the first of the plans, no. 1890), is not shown in the photographs.

Beginning with the most fully illustrated grave, no. 1845, which occupies pl. xii, it should be said that this was the only mastaba containing objects which had not been plundered. The views are taken from the north, east, and west. The first view shows the body in the grave, looking southwards; the stack of offering jars lies outside of a little court for offerings which is seen beyond them. Below this is a nearer view of the grave alone. Here the skeleton is in place, an alabaster bowl lies between the face and knees, and a slate palette over that. Five jars stand around the body. The whole of the stone vases are shown at the foot of pl. iv.

To the right, at the top, is the view of the west side of the grave, looking eastwards. This shows the stack of jars, the small offering court, and the two slits in the brickwork of the mastaba wall, for the offerings to reach the deceased. Below that is a nearer view of the offering court.

At the bottom on the left is the grave, looking southward, with the eastern stack of offerings in place. On the right is a view of the grave from the eastern stack, looking westwards.

The low wall seen around the grave was the retaining-wall of the mastaba, and was filled up with

sand and gravel to the top, forming a flat-topped mound over the grave. This grave is of sequence date 77, or about a generation before Mena. The contents are now at Glasgow.

In the plan, pl. xiv, no. II, will be seen another burial to the west. This was probably not connected, but the small model jars to the south of it seem to belong to this second burial, and not to no. 1845. This is the earliest, the richest in offerings, and the most complete and undisturbed mastaba known. The others will be noticed more briefly.

7. On pl. xiii at the top is no. 1231, the plan of which is on pl. xiv, no. VI. It is built up against a scarp of rock on the north, and has the usual court-yard and stack of offerings on the east side. The filling originally covered it up to the top of the walling. The second slit was cleared after photographing.

Next are two views of no. 740, see plan III on pl. xiv. Neither in this nor the previous grave was there any burial left, beyond four jars which are shown in the views standing over the site of the grave. The walling was very perfect, having the whitewash still remaining on much of the brickwork. The two slits in the brickwork, for presenting the offerings, show very clearly in this. The stack of pottery includes a large round dish, with a little vase standing on the central cup of the dish. The walling round the grave was, of course, filled up with sand, but was left empty after clearing the grave, in order to show the wall better.

Grave 852 had been plundered partially (see plan IV, pl. xiv). It is notable for the delicately built little court of offerings, only one brick on edge for the height in front, and two bricks behind.

Grave 1889, plan V, is mainly denuded, but the plan can be traced. The burials of graves 1889 and 1890 had not been disturbed, for the good reason that there was nothing to be robbed from the bodies.

Grave 1674 (not in these plans) was of the usual type, partly denuded ; the two cylinder jars standing by the pit were found in the grave.

The plans on pl. xiv were all measured from two strings stretched at right angles, the measures being plotted direct on to squared paper without writing figures. This is the best method for small constructions, as the plan can be checked at once with the structure, and the nature of the curves and bends are drawn, finally, on the spot. The measuring from fixed cross-lines is the only way to record forms so irregular as these. All of these mastabas, after the planning, were well protected by a good depth of sand piled over them.

It should be noted that the pottery of the offerings inside the graves is like that used in the towns, as shown by the town of Abydos. But the pottery of the stacks of subsequent offerings is much rougher, and such was never found used in the town. It was made on purpose for the festal offerings ; and this indicates that when a pot was once used for an offering to the dead, it could not be taken again for the living, but had to be left as *tabu*, and therefore specially cheap pottery for this purpose was made. Types of pottery found in the stack are distinguished in the Register by being underlined.

CHAPTER II

THE GREAT MASTABAS

(See pl. xviii)

8. On the plateau level, south of the upper end of the valley cemetery, two large hollows were evident on the desert surface. In the first year of work these were supposed to be deep shafts, a class of tomb which was usually late, uninteresting, and unprofitable. They were left, therefore, to be worked out at the close of the season, during the packing, when it is needful to employ men on large clearances requiring less personal attention. On starting digging there, a trace of brickwork was seen, and the men were therefore placed upon that. Soon it was evident that, whatever the pits were, we had great mastabas to deal with. The outer sides were therefore carefully cleared and measured before emptying the pits, so that the deeper clearance should serve to rebury the detailed brickwork. In the best preserved parts the sides are still 3 feet high ; but at the south end of 2038, and the north end of 2050, it was very difficult to trace the original outline. Only by scraping the earth over very carefully could a slight difference of tint be seen at the old faces. It would have been impossible to recover the outline had not the panelled brickwork been built up from the foundation, with the pavement built against it, so that the panelling went down as much as 15 inches below the pavement level. The denuded ground is full of sulphate of lime crystals, which have broken up the soil, so that in its powdery condition the traces of outline were the more difficult to find.

The burial pits had been emptied in early times,

and were merely hollows in the gravel and rock, much weathered and irregular, about 20 feet deep. Nothing whatever of the original construction or burial was found in either of them.

The construction was so evidently regular that the faces were measured on all sides from a string stretched tightly from end to end of each face. Thus the variations from a straight line could be accurately stated. The distances along the faces were measured with a new tape, the errors of which were much less than the variations of form.

9. Before describing these mastabas, it will be well to state the general features of these and other mastabas with which they can be compared.

(1) Gizeh, reign of Zet, 1897 × 831 inches. Bays 10 at side, 4 at end. (*Gizeh and Rifeh*, vi.)

(2) Tarkhan, 1060 Zet, 1340 × 615. Bays 9 and 4 or 5. (*Tarkhan* I, xviii.)

(3) Tarkhan, 2038 Zet, 1265 × 510. Bays 9 and 4. (Here.)

(4) Tarkhan, 2050 Zet, 1393 × 596. Bays 10 and 5. (Here.)

(5) Gizeh, iiird dynasty, 2172 × 1113. Bays 14 and 7. (*Gizeh and Rifeh*, vii.)

(6) Meydum, Nefermaat, 4552 × 2472. Bays 28 and 15. (*Medum*, 15.)

(7) Meydum, Rahotep, 2360 × 1330.

Of these mastabas, all have three niches in the projecting part of the side; the two at Gizeh have three niches in the end projections; but the two here described (3, 4) have only two niches in the end projections. Nos. 2, 6, and 7 are destroyed at the ends or not recorded. With this exception, the patterning of the faces of the mastabas is precisely the same from the middle of the ist to the beginning of the ivth dynasty. This shows that it was not merely a matter of the taste of the architect, but that it was a strong type with a structural meaning, which went on being copied. The same type is seen copied on steles of the ist to ivth dynasties, and on the sarcophagi of Menkaura and Khufu-ankh. The origin of it we shall deal with later, after describing the details of these mastabas.

10. Mastaba No. 2038.—The general appearance of this mastaba is seen in the views on pl. xv. The fender wall was found on three sides, but the south side is denuded so much that no trace of this wall remained. On the east side was a projecting entrance; to the north of this, piled against the outside of the fender wall, was a great stack of pottery of the offerings. Besides the pottery types stated in the Register pl. xliii, there were unbaked clay models of granaries, photographed on pl. xv. Within the fender wall, the corridor is blocked up with a mass of brickwork at the north-east corner. Just before this a later grave had been cut into the mastaba, and roughly bricked up. In the eastern corridor were two graves, 2039, 2040, of which the superstructures were in absolutely perfect condition, (see pl. xv), having evidently been covered with drifted sand very soon after building; probably they had never been seen since the year they were built. These are described below.

The main mass of brickwork has a uniform pattern of panelling on both sides; at the ends the projections are not so wide, and have only two niches instead of three. The style of construction of these niches may be seen in the photograph of the cleared brickwork of No. 2050, pl. xv, which will be described with that mastaba. The sizes of the bricks are the same in the mastaba, the fender wall, and the corridor tombs; they average 9·75 inches long, 4·7 wide, 2·9 thick, varying at most about ·2 more or less than the average. The difference between the length and double the breadth shows that they were planned to work with a mortar joint of ·35 inches.

The body of the mastaba was built up on the same plan from the foundation; and at the south end, where denuded, it is seen to start 15 inches below the surrounding footing. The footing is 10 inches wide, and raised about 3 inches above the corridor, as may be seen in the photographs, pl. xv. The thick wall of the mastaba varies from 133 inches thick on the north to 153 on the west, see pl. xviii. The outside has the usual batter of about 1 in 12, the inside face is vertical, as in all Egyptian building. On the eastern face, the fourth bay from the south end is paved with wooden planks, like the fourth bay in mastaba 1060. This seems to have been the place for making offerings, though it is not opposite to the pit. The walls are much broken away on both sides near the pit.

11. The interior space was filled with sand and gravel. Along the eastern side of the interior was a sloping descent, which, after reaching the east side of the pit, ended abruptly at about 100 inches over the floor of the pit, which is 220 inches deep. There are no internal walls or linings of brickwork in the pit, and it seems, therefore, that it contained a wooden chamber for the burial. As the length of the gangway only overlaps the side of the pit by 30 inches, the wooden lining must have been close

to the rock side, certainly within 10 inches, as so much as that would only leave 20 inches of doorway. The pit is 127 × 196 inches; possibly the inside of the chamber was 5 × 8 cubits, 104 × 166 inches.

The sides of the pit are very irregular, and have been hollowed out in many places to hold later burials, probably of the xith–xiith dynasties. The loose rubble in the holes was retained by rough walling of bricks, averaging 12·9 × 6·3 × 2·6 inches, much larger than those of the mastaba.

12. The minor tombs 2039, 2040 in the east corridor, are of much value as showing how the upper part of a tomb was finished. The top of the brickwork cover is slightly domed, the sides low and sloping inward, see pl. xv. On the front edge of each tomb are two small recesses, with a slightly raised part at the upper end of the hollow. These seem to be intended as false doors, places of ingress and egress for the *ka*. Some of the original coat of whitewash still remained in these recesses.

After removing a thick coat of mud-plaster the bricks were seen, spaced loosely, somewhat apart, see xvi, 1. There was a row of headers around the top, and 6 × 6 bricks laid parallel in the middle. In cross section they formed an arch (xvi, 2) sufficiently strong to hold up, after the heap of sand had sunk away from supporting them.

On removing the sand to about 3 feet deep, some jars were found, xvi, 3, 4, one of which had the carrying rope on it. These lay on a mat of papyrus; the mat had been much too long for the grave, being apparently a sleeping mat; hence it was bent across, and turned up at one end.

On removing the mat, there appeared the lid of a wooden coffin, formed of loose boards (see 2040 in pl. xvi, 5); the mat was close enough to prevent more than a very small amount of sand and gravel from falling through. On lifting the boards, the burial was seen (as in 2039, pl. xvi, 6 kept at Cairo). In front of the body, 2039, were calf-bones of an offering; a handful of ribs lay upon the body and behind the elbow. In front of 2040 was a leg-bone of a calf. Both bodies had the head to north, face east, on left side. Inside the coffin, 2039, were two cylinder jars, 50 *t*, and a large jar on the pelvis. Outside, on the north, were pieces of an alabaster bowl, 24 *v*. Inside the coffin, 2040, were six pottery jars, as registered, and at the S.E. corner an alabaster dish, 9 *h*. This burial is kept as a group at Munich.

A curious feature in each grave was a vertical reed in one corner, S.W. in 2039, S.E. in 2040. This rose up to the brick covering, and it may be supposed that it was put in the corner before filling the grave, in order to mark the exact position for the place of the superstructure. It may have been, however, for a path for the spirit. In Central Africa those who die of small-pox have a reed stuck in the side of the grave; along this reed the disease can escape. (Werner, *British Central Africa*, p. 289.)

The coffins were very slightly made of loose, thick boards, scarcely connected with a few dowels; the end boards were slightly recessed into the sides, the ends of each board left rough. The purpose was simply to retain a clear space for the body, and the coffins were probably only put together in the pit, and had no separate existence previously. The boards had mostly been re-used, having the slits in them for bindings, which proved that they had been house-timbers.

13. Regarding the period of this burial there was no dating material in the mastaba. The two subsidiary burials are of S.D. 80, in the reign of Zet, by the forms of the pottery; and the offerings laid outside the mastaba are of S.D. 81, or perhaps of 80; but they may easily be slightly later than the mastaba itself. This may therefore be put to the reign of Zet, like the mastaba in the valley at Gizeh. The pot-marks on the external offerings (see pl. xx) have been compared with those of the Royal Tombs: three are of the reign of Den, and three of Semer-khet. This evidence is entirely independent of that of pottery types, and agrees with the evidence from the forms of the jars. No other graves were found around this mastaba, though we searched the whole floor of the corridor.

14. In the mastaba 2050, the general design was closely the same, except that there was no sloping descent to the chamber, and no external vestibule to the corridor. The arrangement of the brickwork is shown in detail from a bay of the eastern face, of which I cleaned the joints (see the photograph xv, 5). This view of the layer of bricks is taken looking rather forward, so that the vertical faces at the sides of the bay appear to converge below. The main false door recess is seen in the middle, at the sides are the narrow recesses which border it, and the recesses in the sides of the bay; farther out, on the right, is seen a narrow recess of the projecting part. It will be observed that two sizes of bricks were used, one of 9·65 × 4·6 × 2·6 inches for the body of the mastaba; while the more detailed work of the narrow recesses and projections was formed

of lesser bricks, 6·8 × 3·3 × 2·6. The difference between the two sides in laying the bricks is due to their breaking joint between the courses, and different course patterns occurring on opposite sides. It should be said that in the plans, pl. xviii, where vague rounded outlines are put in, the detail cannot be found, owing to decay or denudation; the vague outline is given to complete the plan to the eye, where no measurement of details was possible.

15. Along the north corridor, slight traces of three raised squares of brickwork were noticed. On cutting behind these, three graves were found, numbered 2051, 2053, 2054. The arrangement of these was closely the same as in the two graves just described.

Grave 2051 is opposite the S.E. corner of the mastaba. The fender wall has been entirely destroyed here, but the grave was intact. On clearing it, jars were found lying on the mat (xvii, 1). Removing the mat, the coffin lid appeared (xvii, 2). Opening the coffin, the body was found complete (xvii, 4), head to north, face east, the left hand placed on the forehead, the right on the knees. A broken walking-stick lay in front of it. Two jars, 50 *s*, 65 *k*, were behind the head, 65 *l* before the head, and 65 *k* before the feet. The coffin was 34·9 × 19·0 × 14·6 outside. (Horniman Museum.)

Grave 2053 was similar. A large jar 76 *m* lay on the mat over the coffin. The body (xvii, 6) was a little shifted by the head rolling forward. At the head was the jar 65 *n*, before the feet three jars, 50 *s*. Below the feet and pelvis was a leg-bone of a calf. The coffin measured 34·2 × 20·5 × 18·4 inches inside. (Brussels.)

Grave 2054 had a grass mat, like those made to-day, in place of the papyrus mat of the other graves, half-way down, upon the coffin (xvii, 3). On lifting this, the loose boards over the coffin were seen. On raising them, the coffin appeared nearly empty; but in the N.W. corner (xvii, 5) lay the bones of a duck; with them were two jars 59 *h*, 65 *f*. The coffin was of the full size for human burial, measuring 38 to 40 × 22·6 × 19 inches, larger in fact than the other two coffins. (Cambridge, Ethnological Museum.)

16. In the south corridor was the most remarkable grave (2052). A long low bench of brickwork projected from the fender wall, see the end view xix, 1, and the front view in xix, 2. It was divided across by two shallow grooves, in what had originally been three equal parts; the east end had, however, been broken away in the first digging here, before any building was known.

In the plan xviii will be seen the dotted outline of the pit below, and the full-line outline of the brick bench. The fender wall is omitted above the pit in order to show its south side. Along the rest of the fender, the line shows the foot of it, and the edge of the black gives the top edge of it.

On digging into this grave we found, first, three heads of donkeys, placed one under each division of the bench, lengthways, facing east. Removing these, a wedge-shaped trench was opened containing the bodies of the donkeys, back up, with the legs doubled up beneath them. The skull and bones of fore-leg and hind-leg are shown in xix, 3. These are the only ancient skeletons of donkeys yet discovered in Egypt; they are now in the Cairo Museum, and the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

From the careful mode of burial of these donkeys, with a regularly built grave over them, and from the burial of a duck in a wooden coffin of full human size, we must conclude that these were the favourite animals buried with the master, much as the household were buried with the kings of this age.

The later history of this mastaba was curious. It had been completely cleared of sand between the walls, except at the north end. Large quantities of straw, and of twigs for fuel, had been stored in it, much as the Egyptian now stores fuel in pits on the desert. Afterwards these deposits were covered with blown sand. The central pit had been entirely rifled, and from it were dragged out a great pile of linen cloth of various qualities, and the fine set of alabaster jars, iv, 2. Also a wooden handle of an adze, iii, 5, and another wooden handle, viii.

Near the western side of this mastaba, a burial of a man in a basket had been placed in a pit in the brickwork. As the skeleton and basket were perfectly preserved, I solidified them with paraffin wax, and this burial is now complete in the British Museum.

17. Having now described these mastabas, there remain the questions of the accuracy and method of the building of them. At first view, it was evident that they were very regular and straight, and measures were therefore taken to test the precision of the building. For the sides, a thin white string was stretched tight from end to end, as nearly parallel to the face as could be estimated. Then offsets were taken from that to the face and to the depth of the bays. The strings proved on measurement to be placed parallel to the average face to within ·1 inch, while the varia-

tions were up to ·4 at either end ; hence the string is taken here as parallel to mean face.

First, the mean variation of the outer faces from a true line was measured at about two dozen places. This was, in fractions of an inch :

	Outer face.	In face of bay.	Recess of bay.
2050 S. . .	·23	·5	·7
2050 E. . .	·47	·6	1·4
2038 E. . .	·44	·54	·9
2038 W. . .	·57	·73	1·3

Thus on each side measured, the outer face was the more accurate line, and the back of the false-door recesses the least accurate. This proves that the outer faces were the construction lines, and the bays were measured off from them. The average error, of less than half an inch on a hundred feet, when building in mud brick, with a thick coating of mud plaster, is very good.

The accuracy of the spacing of the divisions was measured with a new tape, and, in the most accurate part, checked by a wooden rod the whole length of a block-and-bay. In the first place, it is clear that the lengths were set off from one end, leaving often a surplus or deficit of 1 to 3 inches on reaching the other end. It may be that the bounding faces were not built accurately in line with the marks of setting out the work, but in that case we should find large errors at both ends, whereas they occur only at one end. To reach the mean dimension intended, we must, then, exclude these terminal errors. We shall call a bay and projection together a "group." Obviously a group can be measured in two ways, according as we start from either end ; each side of a bay will serve as a point in one of the two series. Both series A and B are stated here ; the mean values of the dimensions are given, with the mean error of work put below each.

	Series A.	Series B.	Bay.	Projection.
2050 S. . .	107·6	107·3	46·4	60·6
	·2	·2	·6	·8
2050 E. . .	130·7	130·4	47·7	82·6
	·4	·5	·8	·6
2050 W. .	130·9	130·7	47·9	82·8
	·7	·6	·5	·5
2038 E. . .	130·6	130·5	46·1	84·8
	·6	1·7	1·4	·9
2038 W. .	130·7	131·1	47·0	83·4
	·5	·8	·5	1·0

The first result is that the errors of the whole groups are, in all but one side, much less than the errors of the constituent bay and projection. The groups were therefore set out as a whole, and then subdivided. The east front of 2038 shows how the north sides of the bays (series A) were three times as accurate as the south sides of the bays (B); this indicates that a rod of the length of a group (130·6 inches) was used to set out the work. Had it been laid out by a long measure like a tape, both series would have been equally accurate. There is, however, another view to be taken into account. The total lengths may be right, and the subdivisions badly made. On testing this, we find that the group by the total is in 2050 E, 130·65 ; in 2050 W, 131·0 ; in 2038 E, 131·0 ; in 2038 W, 131·0. The agreement of three out of four examples seems to show that the total was scrupulously laid out, and then subdivided less carefully, perhaps by a cord.

The lengths on the long sides of the mastabas are evidently intended to be alike. The average of all is 130·7 (mean error ·15) for the group ; composed of 47·2 (m. e. ·6) for the bay, and 83·4 (m. e. ·7) for the projection. These dimensions remind us of the frequent dimensions in the Great Pyramid, which in the best examples are 47·04 and 82·52. The proportions of 7 to 11 thus used, if followed here, would give on 130·7, 47·52 + 83·16 ; or on 131·0, 47·63 + 83·37. These dimensions are far within the mean error of the work. Thus it seems that the cubit of 20·79 was divided into 7 palms, and the bay was 16 palms, while the projection was 4 cubits. Whether at this date the ratio of radius to circumference had influenced the choice of these figures, we cannot say ; looked at from that point of view, the projection is the diameter of a circle, whose half circumference is the length of the whole group.

Lastly, the depths of the bay, and false-door recess, from the front face, are :

2050 S . .	20·8	31·9
2050 E . .	20·9	29·3
2038 E . .	21·5	31·4
2038 W . .	21·7	31·3

The errors of these from a straight line have been already stated at the beginning of these measurements.

The squareness of the mastabas was measured by putting marks on corresponding faces of the bays on opposite sides, and then reading the angle between this cross-line and the side face by a box-sextant.

18. Besides the two great mastabas there were also other tombs, which were probably similar, but which are so much denuded that little or nothing remains of the structure. To the west of 2038 was a deep pit in the rock (No. 2056), 183 × 110 inches, or over 15 feet on the north and 9 feet on the east. At 58 to 80 inches from the west side was a brick cross-wall from north to south; the western space was subdivided again into two offering chambers, the northern 64 inches long × 58 wide, the southern 46 × 58 inches, with a wall 12 inches thick between them. These walls were built upon 30 inches of sand in the pit, and were 40 inches high. In the north chamber was a bowl of black and white porphyry, as type 24*g*, but twice as large.

To the west of mastaba 2050 was a pit (No. 2055) 241 × 103 inches, or over 20 feet on the north and 8 feet on the east. It seemed to have had a brick mastaba over it, of which the only remains were the edge of the footing at 170 from the pit on the east, and the fender wall 38 outside of that. The pit was 160 deep on the east, for 43 inches; after a rock wall of 18 inches thick, it deepened to 195 in a middle chamber 120 N. × 95 W.; another rock wall of 16 inches cut off a western chamber 44 × 95. In the large chamber was the alabaster stool, pl. i (Cairo Museum), and portions of another. From the pottery found loose in the filling of the chamber this is to be dated to S.D. 81, or the reign of Den-Setui. A large quantity of worked flints were found, see pl. vi.

19. A fine grave, 1973, of this age was found on the top of the plateau, between these mastabas and the mastaba 1060 found last year. It had probably been looted, so far as the body is concerned, for the bones were scattered, and there was a small hole in the covering; but the funeral offerings were complete. After clearing about 6 feet of gravel we reached a bed of brickwork, which had been only slightly disturbed and replaced. On removing this, we found a pit cut in the limestone rock (pl. xix, 4), which had two very thick bed-poles, lying from end to end to support the roofing. The top of the coffin appeared, but there was no lid, and it was full of sand and gravel. A large store of big jars stood at the north end. The pot-marks on these are given in pl. xx. On clearing out the coffin, xix, 5, two more jars were found, and others lay along the east side. In the south-east corner was a large group of stone vases and dishes, shown in pl. iv; four cylinder jars, four dishes of slate and alabaster, two bowls of alabaster, and a vase of yellow limestone, broken. This is the largest group of fine vases that I have ever seen from one tomb. Forty flint flakes also lay in this corner, pl. vii. The coffin was peculiarly made (pl. viii), the ends halved in to the sides, and then a square V-trough of wood covered the corners and hid the joint. This covering was matched by an equal projection, as a footing around the base. The whole group of stone vases is now in the Fine Art Museum, Boston, Mass. The coffin was too much rotted to be removed.

20. We may now turn to the question of the origin of this architectural form of panelled mastaba. In the previous year's work we found many examples of the house timbers, which had lashing-holes in them adapted to building up into a panelled wall (*Tarkhan I*, pl. ix, x). These completely confirm the conclusions from the forms in stone and brick (especially the sarcophagus of Khufu-ankh) which point to a wooden origin. It has been objected that such forms of brickwork are known in other countries, from Mesopotamia to Germany. But in all such cases it is probable that wooden architecture was the earlier, and originated the type. Owing to the modern spread of brick and stone work, the older wooden architecture has fallen out of memory in Europe. But when we look at the great royal tombs entirely built of wood in the ist dynasty, at the magnificent wooden palace of Attila surrounded by a great city of wood, at the glorious wooden temples of Japan, at the wooden architecture of early India, further India and Polynesia, at the wooden castles and fortresses of Saxon England, or at the wooden architecture of Norway, we see that wood is the essential building material of early man, and that brick and stone are but modern substitutes.

21. The mastaba, then, is the substitute for the great wooden houses of the king or chief; and as the special type of bays and projections is found to be constant for many generations, it evidently was copied from some fixed type of wooden building. We must remember that a great chief's house was used by night as well as by day. By day, in Egypt, it was needful to be able to open the house widely, or to close it altogether, so as to let in abundance of cooling breezes or to keep out dust-storms and extreme heat. It was thus requisite to have the system of a great number of small doorways easily closed; usually with a single board door, and therefore narrow. Sometimes these openings were wider, and were then barred across to prevent men and animals entering, as is shown in the house model in

a wooden coffin (*Tarkhan I*, xxviii, 1). Thus the row of bays, each with a door recess, and panelling of overlapping boards on each side of it, became the type for free cooling and ventilation, with the power of quickly closing the openings against dust-storms.

The use by night is essentially for sleeping quarters for the chief's retainers, so as to secure his safety. In all parts of the world—be it Polynesia, Africa, or in the life of the Norse sagas—the chief sleeps with his household of retainers, ready for fight if he be attacked. Where no fire-hearth is the focus, they would naturally sleep round the sides of the great hall. Each space between the openings of the doors would be a sleeping place; and then—as now—the Egyptian disliked draughts, and would protect himself with a screen from the door opening at his head and feet. Hence would naturally arise the type of sheltered sleeping places, recessed back in the hall from the door openings; and the type of external projections and bays of doorways would be the necessary result of the utilitarian necessities of the chief's household by night and by day.

The girdle of graves in a row around all sides of the mastaba (as at Gizeh) for the long sleep of the household, were copied from the custom of sleeping all round the great hall at night. Probably at first a chief was buried in a pit in the midst of his house, much as various burials in the floors of houses have been found in Egypt, and are usual in other lands. Then a brick substitute for the house was built, when the successor wished to keep the actual living house, and to ensure greater safety for the deceased chief.

We see thus, in the necessities of the case, a complete explanation for the forms of the early Egyptian architecture, and no feature or requirement appears to be left outstanding and unexplained.

CHAPTER III

THE DESCRIPTION OF PLATES

22. THE plates under this head will be described in order, as they stand.

Pl. i. Amulets from grave 1552, S.D. 77, full size. At the top is a falcon of sard, and a long pendant; another pendant is at the side; next is a conical piece of copper, then a seated baboon of copper; lastly two beetles cut in a dark green stone, apparently serpentine stained with copper. The baboon is the oldest copper amulet known. (University College, London.)

At the right. One of the lids of very thin beaten copper. As such are not known to fit vases found in the same graves, it seems likely that they were intended for covering the powdered eye-paint on the palettes. Small ivory vase, grave 1419, S.D. 77, (see iii, 9) (Cairo). Ivory box formed of 5 plates of ivory, and a lid: the sides were joined by diagonal pins which have perished; it has been stained green by copper ore lying near it. (See iii, 11.) Grave 1479, S.D. 78 (Univ. Coll.). Spoon of ivory formed as two hands for the bowl, and arms for the stem (see ii, 4); grave 1805, S.D. 78 (Manchester). Spoon of ivory with square bowl (see ii, 3); grave 1331, S.D. 77 (Cape). Small ivory spoon with wavy handle (see ii, 9); grave 1660, S.D. 77 (Manchester). Disc of ivory, engraved with lines, perhaps a spindle whorl, (see ii, 14); grave 1205, S.D. 78–9 (Cape). Head of an animal in clay.

Ivory spoon with engraved bowl (see ii, 5), showing three birds, a crocodile, and four leaves, a pattern entirely new to us. Grave 1925, S.D. 78 (Cairo).

Below is a limestone kneeling figure, closely like the large figure found at Hierakonpolis; the very large ears are characteristic of the early figures. Grave 1333, no dating; this figure was placed before the face, scale $\frac{1}{2}$. (Univ. Coll.) The stone to the right of it is natural, but seems to have been kept for its half-animal form, like the baboon stones at Abydos. Below are two ivory bangles, with a curious knob on each. All of grave 1333.

To the right is an entire group from grave 1528, S.D. 80?. Fish palette at top, with jasper pebble grinder. Four ivory bangles. Between them two amethyst beads, and two sard buttons (one with piercing upward); under those is a sard scorpion amulet and two pendants. Below are pieces of galena and iron oxide, and small green glazed beads. At the base is a copper bangle and two alabaster jars. (Munich.)

Alabaster stool or low table (see viii), grave 2055, S.D. 81: this form was quite unknown before. (Cairo.)

Copper knife, the largest known (see iii, 6): grave 1917, S.D. 77 (Manchester). Copper adze of the largest size, like one found last year: grave 1933, S.D. 78 (Cairo).

Pl. ii. Most of the spoons have been referred to in the previous plate. The rest have their grave

numbers and sequence dates placed with them, so that description is needless.

23. Pl. iii. 1, is a bird's bone sheath for, 2, an ivory hair-pin, grave 753, S.D. 77 (Cape). 3, 4, two ivory rods, grave 1304, S.D. 78. 5, wooden handle for a light adze, grave 2050, S.D. 80. 6, 7 (see pl. i), 8, shell armlets, grave 702, S.D. 77; such were very common, but in almost all instances the shell flakes into layers owing to the damp. 9, 11 (see i). 10, ivory ring with four birds' heads, compare ivory ring with four hawks from Abadiyeh (*Diospolis* ix, 23) and with two lions (*Naqada*, lxiv, 78); grave 644, S.D. 81. (Cambridge.)

Pl. iv. The glazed vases will be found given in detail in pl. v. The order here, in rows, is on pl. v, 5, 8, 6, 7; 1, 4, 3, 2; 10, 11, 12.

The group of alabaster to the right shows the splendid vases found with a great mass of linen, thrown out of the chamber of the great mastaba 2050 (see Chapter II). At the left is a small lid of yellow limestone. The second of the four alabaster jars is of very unusual form, and contained ointment; the group is not yet sent to a museum.

The fragment of a vase with the name of Normer was found in grave 1982, with a large group of objects, S.D. 78 (Reading).

The largest group of stone vases was found in an unplundered private grave on the hill, 1973, see base of pl. xix. The whole group is shown together here, pl. iv. The first, pear-shaped, vase is of yellow limestone; the cylinder jars are alabaster, as also are the two top bowls, and two right hand bowls; the two left hand bowls are of slate. (Boston.)

At the bottom on the left is a green-glazed pot, imitating a coiled basket and lid; grave 2057, S.D. 77. (Manchester.) Next is a similar pot of black clay with white pricked pattern; grave 2033, no date. (Univ. Coll.) To the right are the three alabaster vases and slate palette from grave 1870 (scale 1 : 5).

Pl. v. The green glazed vases were found surprisingly often in the valley cemetery, which was by no means a place for the upper classes. They show that glazing was a common art at the beginning of the 1st dynasty, and not restricted to the wealthy. The numbers of the graves and the dates are placed on the drawings. The distribution of these has been, 4, 6, 7, 10, Cairo; 1, 5, Manchester; 2, Leipzig; 3, Munich; 8, University College, London; 9, Brussels; 11, New York. 12, 13, see pl. iv.

24. Pl. vi. The corner of a slate, with an outline figure of a man, holding a mace and a staff; the dress is the primitive girdle with ends tied and hanging down in front, such as continued to be worn by fishermen in the pyramid age. This slate shows that such was the usual dress for active life in the Mena period. It is from grave 1579, S.D. 78. (Univ. Coll.)

Two large jars were found, of very fine clay, and beautifully made as to solidity, regularity, and smoothness. As both bore royal names (pl. vi, 2, 3), marked before baking, it seems that such jars were produced at the royal pottery (see forms in pl. xxx, 74 b.g.; and see copies in xx, i, 2). One bore a name hitherto unknown, which seems to read *hăti*, the forepart of a lion, probably meaning chief or leader, later written *hăti-o*. A mace is drawn at the side of the falcon name. (Univ. Coll.) The other has the name *nar* or *nor*, written with the fish; and below the falcon name, *mer*, the hoe. The style of this accords with the previously found jars marked by Nor-mer (*Tarkan I*, xxxi, 68; *Royal Tombs* I, xliv, 1); and the writing of the fish alone in the palace sign, accords with the sealings in *Royal Tombs* II, xiii, 91–2. The hoe *mer* must then be equivalent to the chisel *mer* which usually accompanies the fish in the King's name. This supports the idea that NOR alone is the falcon name, and that MER is a second name, a personal name, or *nesut* name, or *bati* name, or *uazet* name, or any other of the separate names that may have belonged to this king in one of the early principalities. If *mer* is here a personal name, then we should also regard *hez* as a personal name of HATI. The two names must both be before Aha, as from his time onward the palace top was always flat. As Nor immediately precedes Aha, from all we yet know, therefore Hati must be placed shortly before Nor. (Manchester.)

Lower on the plate are alabaster vases. A finely veined bowl from grave 1908, S.D. 81 ?, scale 1 : 4, is now at Brussels. Beside it is a bowl from grave 1845, together with the slate and small cup below (see sect. 6), S.D. 77 (Munich). The tall vase from grave 1801, S.D. 78, is curious for having a circular patch inserted; scale 1 : 4 (Univ. Coll.). By this is a portion of a ribbed lid of yellow limestone, probably an imitation of a coiled basket lid; grave 1552, S.D. 77, scale 1 : 4. The cones of alabaster below are described with pl. ix.

The large group of flakes is part of a great quantity found in a mastaba grave 2055; for these and the rest, see the next plate.

25. Pl. vii. Only one pear-mace (1) was found

in the cemetery : it is of the usual white limestone, from grave 985, S.D. 78 (Brussels). A rough disc mace (2) was in grave 1666, undated. The butt (3), grave 738, of S.D. 78, is like the knife in *Abydos* I, xvi, 11, of S.D. 77. The long scraper (5), grave 1247, S.D. 78 (Reading), is like *Ab.* xvi, 4 of S.D. 78. The end of a thin flat knife (6), grave 619, S.D. 77, is like a piece found at Abadiyeh of S.D. 78 (*Diospolis*, vii, U 74). The rough knife (7), grave 1344, S.D. 77, is like *Ab.* xvi, 17, 47 of S.D. 76–7 and 77–8. The curiously flat square-handled knife (8), grave 1266, S.D. 78 (Cairo), is like *Ab.* xvi, 43, of S.D. 78. The finely curved knife (9), grave 1982 (Reading), must be dated to S.D. 81 by the general contents of the grave, and the piece of a jar of Normer must have been a century old when buried. The knife is exactly like that in grave 158, dated to S.D. 81 (*Tarkhan I*, vii, 6), and is well dated by the butt and the tip to S.D. 80 and 81 (see those of the reigns of Zet and Den, *Abydos* I, xiv). It is also like one in the Gizeh mastaba dated to Zet (*Gizeh and Rifeh*, iv). Thus out of six flint knives, closely comparable to other dated ones of Upper Egypt, four are of the same date as those, one is a stage earlier, another is a stage later. It must be noticed (1) how very closely flint knives can be dated by style and form, usually to a single step of sequence ; (2) how quickly style changed, for such close dating to be possible ; (3) how there is not the least lag in style between Abydos, Tarkhan and Gizeh, but that a style spread over the whole country in a single generation. The rougher flint flakes and scrapers, vii, 10–51, are much less detailed and less typical. Grave 2055 is dated to S.D. 81 ; and when we compare the scrapers of Merneit (*Abydos* I, xv) and that of xxi, 123, we cannot say that there is any discrepancy in date.

26. Pl. viii. First are two elevations, and a plan, of a curious wooden coffin, in the fine grave 1973, where the great group of stone vases, pl. iv, was found ; see the views at foot of pl. xix. This coffin had a raised footing cut in one block with the sides and ends ; and the same appearance was carried out, up the corners, by angle pieces, each cut out of a single block (see plan). These angle pieces thus hid the joints at the corners. It was too much decayed to be brought away.

The two stone tables on slight feet are similar to the wooden table found last year (*Tarkhan I*, xi, 23, xii, 7). The upper stone one here, pl. viii, from grave 1982, is of S.D. 81, and the table from grave 136 is also of S.D. 81.

The alabaster stool with legs is described with pl. i ; and the conical lid with pl. iv. The wooden handle was also found in the same tomb, the great mastaba 2050.

Pl. ix. In grave 2039 was a portion of a clay sealing shown in fig. 1. It most resembles in style the sealing 28 in *Royal Tombs* I. This is of Merneit, corresponding to the beginning of 81 (*Tarkhan I*, 3), and grave 2039 is estimated at 80 by the pottery ; but its great mastaba to which it belongs is 81. The styles of seals thus agree in their dating at Abydos and Tarkhan. Fig. 2 is on the alabaster vase of Normer, and already described in pl. iv.

Fig. 3 is a painted inscription on a cylinder jar, grave 1549, S.D. 78, closely like the inscriptions of King KA at Tarkhan (*T. I*, xxxi) and Abydos (*Ab.* I, iii). This, however, appears to read NR, and it seems as if it might be a variant of the name of Nor usually written with the fish. It is of the same age as that king, by the pottery in the grave. (Univ. Coll.)

The alabaster cones 4 to 9 were found singly or in pairs (717 and 728). Being thus found in four different graves, and never more than two together, it seems that they are not likely to be gaming pieces. It is possible that they may be weights. The agreement of 985 and 980 grains is very close ; the double of 478·2 is 956·4. Yet 845·3 and 872·6 can hardly be any other multiple of the standard ; if so, a great variation must have existed. 144·8 is a sixth of 869 grains, close to 872·6. The most likely multiples are accordingly entered below these, with the unit suggested by each. There is a possibility that the apparent weights found at Naqada might follow the same unit (*Naq.* 54) and be 20 × 141·5, 50 × 153·8, 4 × 147·5, 25 × 159·6 grains. These suggest an early form of the *qedet* of 140–154 grains. At present all we can do is to record, and wait till more definite evidence is found. (Univ. Coll.)

The pottery 10–19 is of a class different from any yet known in Egypt, and seems to be foreign ; the photographs of it are in pl. lxxi. The clay is very smooth, usually light brown, but varying to buff in fig. 11. The band of colour is usually red haematite, but in fig. 11 it has been reduced to black in the baking. The fabric is thin, and in some it is very thin and hard. The only suggestion that has been made about it is that it bears a resemblance to Euphratean pottery. The date is all of S.D. 81, in graves 1904 (Univ. Coll.), 1907 (Munich), 1923 (Brussels), 1942 (Leipzig) ; 1910 (Cairo), 1919 (Man-

chester), 1957 (Cairo) are not dated. All of these graves are about half-way up the eastern slope of hill Q, see map pl. xlviii. In two instances, alabaster vases were found with the foreign pots, and are given here in figs. 13, 16.

Another group of foreign pottery of much later date may be noticed, figs. 20–24. The black-ware handled vase is clearly late Hyksos (*Gizeh and Rifeh* viii B, 91), and the little *bilbils*, 22, 23, are Syrian (*Gizeh and Rifeh* viii, 51, viii A, 67, viii B, 99, 101). With these was the thin brown bowl of Egyptian style, degraded from the thin bowls of xiith dynasty (see *Gizeh and Rifeh* xxv, 27). A very small alabaster kohl pot, 24, was in the group; and also a scarab reading *Er.dy.ra*, a blue glazed pendant and two little glazed cups, shown in the photograph pl. lxxi. (Univ. Coll.; 1 *bilbil* Cairo.)

Fig. 25 is a later Syrian flask, of the xviiith dynasty (Cairo). The head-rests 26–28 are probably of iind to ivth dynasty. The form of the columns in 28 is very interesting architecturally, as they are fluted with very narrow raised ribs on the cylindrical surface, and end above in a square abacus. There are no actual columns preserved anywhere near this age, though indicated in the Meydum hieroglyph; hence this model is of great value as showing the development of the wooden architecture which has perished.

Pls. x, xi, will be dealt with in discussing the skeletons and method of burial, in chapter V. The five attitudes are described in sect. 48.

Pls. xii, xiii, xiv have been dealt with in the account of the Valley Cemetery, chapter I.

Pls. xv, xvi, xvii, xviii, xix have been dealt with in the account of the Great Mastabas, chapter II.

27. In pls. xx, xxi, the marks on pottery are classified according to their age. The greater part are from the large graves 2050 and 2026 of S.D. 80, and 2038, 1982, 1973 of S.D. 81. We may compare them with those in the Royal Tombs.

Nos. 1 and 2 have been described in pl. iv.

Fig.	*Royal Tombs* i.	Kings.	S.D.
9	209–216	Zet-Merneit	80–81
10	1015	Zet	80
11	1073–8	Zet-Azab	80–81
36	1362–3	Merneit	early 81
37	552–565	Zet-Azab	80–81
38	960–3	Merneit	early 81
39, 41	1020–1	Merneit, Semerkhet	81, 82
42	568–573	Zet-Merneit	80–81
43, 55	456–482	Den-Qa	81–82
49	271–3	Zet-Azab	80–81
50	346–376	Merneit-Qa	81–82
52	536	Den	81
54	var. 10–103	Semerkhet?	82?
57	1117–20	Den-Semerkhet	81–82
58, 59	1091–4	Den	81
65	669–696	Zet-Qa	80-82
68	802	Merneit	early 81

Figs. 64, 77, are more complete on the vase in *Tarkhan I*, lvi, 76 *d*, showing that originally the sign represented a man with an implement. The dating of S.D. 80 down to fig. 42 accords with that at the Royal Tombs, it being questionable, whether the tomb of Merneit should be called 80 or 81. The dating of S.D. 81 from figs. 49 to 59 accords in all cases except that of fig. 54. This is compared here to the similar fortress names of Semerkhet; but the form differs, as the falcon is here in an inner square, which is never found in the case of Semerkhet; and, as the name is lost, it might be of an earlier king. Looking at the fragments of the name left here, it seems like the place name most frequently mentioned under Den (best compared with *Royal Tombs* II, xx, 163). All these potters' marks (except one) were therefore contemporary at Abydos and Tarkhan, as we also found to be the case last year (*Tarkhan I*, 28).

28. Pls. xxii, xxiii, xxiv. The cemetery of this year being earlier than most of that worked last year, the slate palettes were far commoner. Here for the first time a regular *corpus* of types has been formed. They are arranged in systematic order, and numbered so as to allow of other types and varieties being inserted. All the entries of slates in the Register (pls. xxxii to xliii) follow the numbers of this *corpus*. It is hoped that in future all slates will be registered similarly, so as to be comparable for study. The forms hardly need any remark as they are familiar before, and the statistics of their types in the periods 77 to 80 are given in section 56, chapter V, on Methods of Burial. They are rare after 78; 93 *per cent.* of them are dated to 77 and 78, only 7 *per cent.* after that. Thus they became extinct as soon as the dynastic race was well established, the old prehistoric customs quickly vanishing. This is one of the most marked and sudden changes, indicating an essential difference in the people. The finest slate 10 *d* was kept at Cairo, and half of all the others were

taken at the museum, to be sold regardless of their history and dating, thus being lost to science.

Pls. xxv, xxvi, xxvii. These plates continue the *corpus* of stone vases published in *Tarkhan I*, xxxii to xliv, supplementing that series with new forms and varieties, numbered so as to fit those already published. The whole *corpus* of both years is used in the Register. The finest of the alabaster vases were ransomed back from the Cairo Museum, for distribution in series, properly dated. The great majority, however, were halved at the Museum, and thus half were lost to future reference.

Pls. xxviii, xxix, xxx, xxxi. These plates similarly continue the *corpus* of pottery, published in *Tarkhan I*, xlvi to lviii. The chief part of the fresh matter is the series of painted patterns on cylinder jars under type 46. Half of all the pottery was taken at the Cairo Museum.

Pls. xxxii to xliii. The Register of graves is on the same system as that in *Tarkhan I*. The only differences are that the attitude of the body in positions 1–5 (sect. 48) is stated under A.T.; in S.D. 77, 78, and 79 a column is used for references to types of the *corpus* of slates, following the stone vases; and in S.D. 81 a column is used for the foreign pottery, following the general pottery. In both the stone vases and slates, a small *c* prefixed to the number shows that the specimen has been taken at Cairo for the sale-room, and is lost to future reference. Ticks placed after a number, as 37‴, show the number of examples.

29. Pls. xliv, xlv. An entirely new scheme of Register is here formed for the beads. Hitherto no attempt has been made to record beads uniformly, with due regard to size and variety. Some larger strings of beads have occasionally been drawn; but the great bulk of them have escaped record of any useful kind.

Here each class of bead is taken separately, eight classes in all; most of these have further varieties of form, such as ball, cylinder, and drop beads. Then every bead found is registered in both dimensions, duplicates omitted. The register is graphic so that the general results of size can be seen at a glance.

To take the first: there is the section of the smallest bead of its class, small green glazed pottery beads, magnified 20 times, showing the outline over all, and the size of the hole through it. This bead is that of grave 678, the number at the top right-hand corner of it. Next above that is 874, showing where the corner of the beads of grave 874 would come if lodged in the same bottom left corner of the diagram, like 678. So at the extreme top right will be seen 1707, showing where the beads found in 1707 would reach to if lodged in the same opposite corner of the diagram. The absolute size in decimals of an inch is marked along the left and top of each diagram, each 1/20th of an inch diameter being marked by a ruled line.

The lines put over many of the numbers show the form of the bead, whether straight cylinder, barrel, drop form, etc.

The second diagram is really an extension of the first, on half the scale, the corner where the first diagram would come being marked on the second.

In the Carnelian, the fourth diagram, it will be seen how closely they keep to the same proportion of length to breadth; the numbers all lying in a narrow belt, not spreading out in either length or breadth alone.

When broken lines extend from a number, it shows that there is a range of variation of the dimensions.

From such diagrams it is easy to see what is the range of variation of every form, and whether barrel, cylinder, or drop forms are of any different sizes; to trace what the date is by the grave number of any particular size; to see whether the type is closely defined or variable; and to find exactly what beads resemble any that may be found in future. For the occurrence of beads in burials, see section 57.

Pl. xlvi. The plan of the cemetery has already been described fully in chapter I.

Pl. xlvii. These are the plans of hills which were not fully worked last year, in which the graves found this year are incorporated.

30. Pl. xlviii. The general map of the whole site is given here, built up of the sectional maps of both volumes on Tarkhan. The relation of the cemetery to the railway and station has already been given on pl. lxix in *Tarkhan I*. The valley cemetery probably extended almost to the modern canal; but has been buried under the Nile mud, which has risen about 30 feet in level since the date of the burials. The excavations were limited by the water level, the rise of which has swamped the lower end of the cemetery. For connection with official maps, the two modern Arab domed tombs are here entered; but otherwise modern tombs have been ignored, to avoid confusion.

31. Pls. xlix, l, li. The actual measurements of

the long bones are stated in these tables, as measured and prepared by Mr. Horace Thompson, on the plan of those which I designed in *Dendereh*. Each measurement is marked by the number of the grave. Such a method of stating the material has the advantage that the distribution can be seen at a glance, and the most important results are obvious without any extraction. It is true that for correlation of different bones it is necessary to write out tables from these diagrams; but such is also the case when measurements are published of each skeleton together. In no form of publication is any result visible without further work, except in a diagram arrangement such as this. The curves of the results follow in the succeeding plates, and are discussed in the next chapter, on Early Egyptian Skeletons.

Pls. lii to lix. These are described and discussed in the chapter just named.

Pl. lx. The mode of extracting results from the jaw is stated in the latter part of chapter VI on The Skulls and Jaws.

32. Pls. lxi to lxxi. These photographs of skulls are each marked with the sex (M or F) and the date, in sequence dates for the Menite period, in dynasties (as xi, etc.) for later periods. All of these skulls are in the hands of Prof. Karl Pearson at University College, London, and will be measured and discussed in his Department of Eugenics. The two elevations are placed together, as they are most required for comparison; the top and base views are seldom to be compared with the elevations, and would only reduce the facility of comparison if inserted between the elevations. The plans are therefore all placed together, after the elevations.

These skulls were, like the other bones, so much decayed by damp that none of them could be lifted without great care. Where the skull had not collapsed by the pressure, an attempt was made to lift it out in a lump of earth; by turning the face upward, it could be carried in both hands from the grave to the store-room. There it was left to dry for a week or two. Then the sand was brushed away from the facial bones, and they were fixed by ladling out super-heated paraffin wax, which would penetrate the mass before chilling. When the face was set, the jaw could be dusted and similarly fixed. Then the rest of the outside could be cleaned and paraffined. The skull could now be turned, with care, in any direction. The hardened sand and marl could next be loosened from the inside and shaken out. When empty, the skull could then be dipped safely in a pan of melted paraffin; and some was allowed to flow inside and swilled around. This dipping must not go on long enough to melt through the paraffin already set in the hollows, but it unifies the whole treatment, and leaves a waterproof coating over the surface. After chilling, the skulls can now be handled as safely as modern examples.

For photographing them, a stand of shelves was made, with each shelf sloping so that its plane pointed to the lens of the camera. Thus the photograph shows only the edges, and not the flats of the shelves, and all skulls are placed in an exactly similar pose to the camera. On each shelf, the skulls were so rotated that the tangent to the brow pointed to the lens. Thus every skull of a group of nine was exactly in the same position to the lens. The slight distortion on the plate does not matter, as no absolute measurements were to be taken from the photographs. The main thing is that all the views are square with the medial plane of the skull, and opposite to the brow. A half-lens was used (rapid symmetrical) of 12 inches' focus. The common defect in photographing statuary is to place the camera opposite to the centre of the head, and so distort the profile by an oblique view from behind its plane, which is the worst position. Actually the brow pointed to one side of the lens, so that the optic axis should be slightly in front of the brow in about the mean plane of the features. The horizontal plane is that of the teeth or chin; the disadvantage of being thus below the centre (only 3 or 4 inches on 5 feet distance) is more than compensated by getting rid of the shelf surface spoiling the definition of the outline. The skulls were all levelled to the Frankfort plane (orbito-auricular), and blocks of soap were found to be best for supporting them; the soap can be cut to any height, and the basal points slightly bedded in the surface to give a steady support. The background was a white sheet hung some feet behind the shelves; and each shelf threw a shadow on the skull below it so that a good contrast was obtained against the background. The outlines here are entirely untouched, except slightly at the base where the block supports hid the contacts. No blocked outline is worth anything for accuracy, but these can be taken as absolutely certain elevations of the skulls. In the plans the upper side should be accepted and not the lower, as sometimes the shelf slightly interfered with the outline. The shelf has been blocked out here with great care, using a magnifier, but the form must be taken only from the top half.

The pottery on pl. lxxi is already described in the account of pl. ix.

Pl. lxxii. Besides the preservation of the skulls above noted, measurements of 334 skulls were taken as they lay in the grave ; only 13 of these could be preserved as above. These measurements are discussed in chapter VI on Early Egyptian Skulls, and the results are shown in this plate. The separate measurements are not published, as it seems best to issue them with the more detailed measures that will be taken on the series brought to England. The general result, bearing on the conclusions from the long bones, is what is necessary to be given here.

CHAPTER IV

EARLY EGYPTIAN SKELETONS

33. As studies advance, much more detail and discrimination must be observed, beyond the rough general terms which belong to the first stage of research. In 1879 the College of Surgeons' catalogue only recognised " ancient " and " modern " Egyptians, only one date was given, and that with an absurd misprint. Twenty years later we were at least distinguishing the main periods of the civilisation, and writing of " prehistoric " Egyptians, probably ranging over 2,000 years. Now, fourteen years later, it behoves us to discriminate at least every 500 or 1,000 years in time, and four or five different districts of Egypt.

The large mass of material from my work at Tarkhan, measured last winter, so greatly consolidates our knowledge, that some general review of the position is now suitable. The new material being moreover all of one site, and within a single century, it is not subdivided among different categories as much of the previous material must necessarily be, where we begin to discriminate details. It is by far the largest mass of observations of a single period and place yet collected ; and it belongs to the most important age—the critical junction of the prehistoric and historic peoples. We owe the collection of these measures to Mr. Horace Thompson, who took them all in the graves, from which the bones were too rotted to be removed whole.

It will aid our view to state, approximately, the amount of skeletal material now available of the different early periods, naming the discoverer and the measurer.

Prehistoric (Petrie, Warren) . . .	738
(of which dateable in detail . . .	222)
0 and 1st dynasty (Petrie, Thompson) .	614
(only counting adults with complete legs)	
(Positions recorded in 1912-13 . . .	969)
Nubian survey, various early dates (Reisner, Elliot Smith)	180
ivth dynasty, Meydum (Petrie, Garson) .	15
vth dynasty, Deshasheh (Petrie, Petrie) .	41
vith—xiith dynasty, Dendereh (Petrie, MacIver)	121

There is unfortunately a great difference in the amount of material of the various periods ; but the ivth dynasty will be better studied when Dr. Reisner's series from Gizeh may be published. For the present only the skeletal measures are dealt with here, as it was found by a preliminary search of measurements of 330 skulls from Tarkhan that the distinctive groupings were not so clearly shown by the skulls as by the long bones. On the skulls see sects. 32, 59—61.

34. A short statement is due as to the method of extracting results from this mass of measurements. The measured lengths were all *maxima*, for the conditions of measurement with the bone lying half buried in sand did not admit of any reference of spacial planes. For forming the diagrams, the ordinary crude method of counting the numbers in consecutive spaces of 5 millimetres, by no means shows the full results. There is no reason, for instance, why spaces of 270—274, 275—279, should be taken, rather than 271—275, or 272—276, as a scale of division of the material. Hence the only logical method is to count the number in the spaces 270—274, 271—275, 272—276, 273—277, 274—278, and enter the total of each space upon its central number. This will give a much finer gradation of detail than arbitrary selection of one chain of spaces, and ignoring of the other chains which overlap it. The question is thus raised ; What size should each group be? The larger the group the more it eclipses casual variations ; but if too large it would also eclipse the larger and significant variations due to different classes of material. The size of the group must, then, be fixed by considering the amount of casual variations likely to arise, and the distance apart of what may seem to be real changes of material. In the present work, the casual variations may be perhaps, on an average, 2 mm. for differences of right and left, 2 mm. for possible changes in the bone, 3 mm. for errors of

estimating the length on a scale laid over the bone, and reading in awkward positions in a narrow pit. These would result in a total variation of 4 mm. The differences of type appear to be from 5 to 15 mm. Hence groups of 5 mm. would be a very suitable size of scale. On adding up the total examples of each of the last digits of the recorded numbers, it appeared that there was considerable prejudice for or against some numbers, which would only be eliminated by taking groups of 10; such groups did not appear to extinguish the differences of type suggested by smaller groupings of 3 or 5; and it was, therefore, thought better to slightly smudge the significant grouping, in order to get rid of the casual variation. For the Tarkhan material, therefore, groups of 10 were counted; while for the Naqadeh and Denderch material, which was measured in much better circumstances, groups of 5 were counted. Inasmuch as really every observation should have a probability curve of its own, and the total curve be the sum at any point of all the constituent curves, it would be theoretically the best process, to form curves by different sized groups, of 3, of 5 and of 10, and then add these curves together, thus giving a three-step curve to each observation. This was done for the four curves of humerus + radius, and femur + tibia, male and female of each; but the result did not seem to show any clear superiority in distinctiveness beyond that of the groups of 10. As possibly the principle might be questioned, it has not been used in the present results.

The diagrams are all lettered here, and reference will be made by the letter. On the diagrams J to R, the middle example, or median, is marked with M, in order to compare them readily.

35. *Humerus, Female*, Pl. lii, Diagram A. This is a fairly normal curve, the observed points falling pretty equally on either side of a true probability curve, marked by the dotted line. The actual examples are shown by the columns of spots below; the sums of groups of ten millimetres are taken at every millimetre, and marked by the short vertical lines. There is a slight excess at the extremes, and a hump at about 272 with a hollow at 282. The symmetry at the extremes and about the top shows that the curve cannot be fitted closer, and the hump at 272 seems to be due to some cause lowering the numbers about 280, but does not seem to indicate any distinct group.

Radius, Female, B. This is the most regular of all the curves, the only general deviation of the actual quantities from the dotted theoretical curve being in the higher numbers. Probably a slight sacrifice should be made at the lower numbers by narrowing the dotted curve, as in the diagram F where a closer fit is attained. It might be supposed that the deficiency of large female radii was due to some being wrongly attributed to males. But on looking at the male curve, it is seen that the secondary curve on the main one is deficient rather than in excess from 247 to 250.

36. *Female Curves*, Pl. liii, C. Comparing the observations on the humerus, radius, and clavicle, shown by the continuous lines, with the theoretical curves of dotted lines, it is seen that they are in fairly close agreement, and that there is no evidence of any secondary curve superposed. We must conclude, then, that at the beginning of the first dynasty, the female population was of a uniform type, without any recent intrusion of a different type.

37. *Male Curves*, Pl. liii, D. The case, however, is quite different with the males. Here each curve is irregular, with a secondary curve superposed on the left, showing a lesser size of bone than the main curve. Hence it seems that the male population was of two types. The main body agrees with the measures of the female population; the differences being, in humerus 28, against 25 and 28 at Dendereh; in radius 24, against 25 and 24; in clavicle 18, against 16. The minor body is of rather smaller type than the main body, in each dimension.

38. *Humerus*, Pl. liv, E. In order to see more clearly the relation of the uniform female type to the double male types, the two curves are superposed, with the maxima one over the other. The female points (see also A) are worked with a vertical line, the male points with a horizontal line. The excess over the normal curve (dotted) of the males, is measured off and reproduced below, where the successive points are marked, and the mean curve dotted between them. This excess forms a symmetrical curve, showing that it is probably due to an intrusive type mixed with the main type. The area of the female curve is 54 *per cent.* of the whole, the main male 42, and the male minority 4 *per cent.*

Radius, Pl. liv, F. Here we see much the same distribution. The female curve is homogeneous (see also B), while the male curve has a large peak to the lower side. The excess of this peak above the normal curve is extracted and shown below as a small separate curve. The area of the female curve is 54 *per cent.*, that of the corresponding male curve 41, and the male minority 5 *per cent.*

Clavicle, Pl. lv, G. The female curve here is very homogeneous as we saw in diagram C, while the male curve has a low group as usual. The slight excess in the lowest part of the female examples is probably due to including a few not fully grown. The area of the female curve is 54 *per cent.*, and of the male curve 42. The male minority put out below is 4 *per cent.*

39. On examining the measures of the leg-bones, in neither of them could the same double curve be detected as in the arm-bones; and it appeared as if no distinct difference of type could be distinguished in them. But when the sum of femur and tibia was added, then a strong grouping appeared in the male, and probably some sub-varieties in the female also.

Femur + Tibia, Pl. lv, H. Here the separate points are set out in detail, but for distinctness the resultant curves should be inspected on the following diagrams J, M. The most prominent result is a very steep peak rising from the normal male curve, showing a very closely related minority, more sharply distinguished than in the previous curves. The excess of this peak over the normal curve is set out as the minority curve below. It amounts to 4 *per cent.*, while the female is 56 and the normal male 40 *per cent.*

Though this minority is not at all represented in the female curve, shown above in H, yet there are some curious resemblances between the female curve and that of the male majority. In the female curve is a sharp peak at 794, and a lesser peak in the male curve at about 8 mm. above the corresponding point. Also at 690 is a peak, and a corresponding peak in the male curve at about 10 mm. above the equivalent point. We may perhaps expect that these show two small tribes, both male and female, in the population, one 7 *per cent.* larger, the other 6 *per cent.* smaller than the majority, and with women rather smaller in proportion to the size of the men. The actual number of each of these two tribes would be only about a twentieth of the population.

40. The next consideration is the comparison of the results from Tarkhan (dating just before and after the beginning of the first dynasty), with the results from other sites and other early periods. The material for this comparison is published in the following work, *An Investigation on the Variability of the Human Skeleton*, by ERNEST WARREN, 1898 (*Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.* vol. 189, pp. 135–227), dealing with the measurements of 738 skeletons collected by me in the prehistoric cemetery of Naqadeh. Subsequently by the study of the pottery, and introduction of Sequence Dates, I was able, from our records of types, to give relative dates to 222 of these measured skeletons. These were subdivided into three classes: 65 were of the first period down to 42 S.D.; 127 of the second period, 43–69 S.D.; while 30 were of S.D. 70 and later, separated in order to see if there were a tendency to approximate to the dynastic type. The sex of these was checked over by the later determination, published with the cranial measurements in *Biometrika* i, 466, 1902. The three periods named are entered in separate lines at the top of each diagram. Where there are ten or more examples, their resulting curve (or polygon) is given, and dots placed to show the instances; where there are fewer, the separate instances are marked with heavy dots which will at least indicate whether they agree or disagree with other results.

The material from Tarkhan is published in the tables in the present volume.

The points marked IV show the median of 12 male bodies from the cemetery of Meydum, of the beginning of the ivth dynasty, published in *Deshasheh*, p. 27.

The points marked V show the median of 12 male bodies which were found in perfect order at Deshasheh, of the vth dynasty. The points D show the median of 8 male bodies of the same age which had been partly dissevered at Deshasheh, published in *Deshasheh*, p. 27.

The curves of Dendereh are from the skeletons of the vith to xiith dynasties, published in *Dendereh*, pls. K, M, N. Altogether over 1500 bodies have been measured from my excavations.

The measurements made on the 170 skeletons of early age in the Nubian survey have not been included here; in the first place, they are so distant in source that it is doubtful if they can be brought into certain relation to most of the other material; in the second place the date, though early, is so vague, owing to lack of discrimination of the pottery forms, that it is doubtful whether they should be compared with prehistoric or with early dynastic Egyptians.

41. *Femur and Tibia*, Pl. lvi, J. On looking at the position of M, which marks the median in each curve, it will be seen that the size diminishes from the early prehistoric down to the Tarkhan minority,—the invading people of the ist dynasty. The median size then increases in the ivth; in D, the dissevered bodies of the vth; in V, the perfect bodies of the

vth; and remains much the same in the vith to xiith at Denderch.

42. The curve of *Individuals* of the Tarkhan minority is reached in the following manner. On each diagram of males is shown a full-line curve of the Tarkhan minority, transferred down from the excess of the Tarkhan whole curve, above the normal probability curve, as fitted to the observations. These minority curves, then, indicate the ranges over which the minority may be found. Now there is no necessity that because any individual occurs within this range on one diagram, that the same individual should occur within the minority range on another diagram; as a fact, most of the individuals in one range occur outside of another range. But if we are dealing with a really different group of people, the individuals of that group ought to occur only within the minority range in each of the diagrams. Hence, to find these individuals, we have to search for those whose measurements shall all of them fall within the minority range of each bone, or so close to them that they may belong to the same group. A table of the measures of such individuals is given on pl. xliii, with some included (marked with ?) which only exceed the range in one measurement. There is no mere repetition by including the whole arm as well as the humerus and radius separately; for the sum of the minima of hum. and rad. is 515 and maxima 558, both beyond the limits allowed for the sum of the bones. Here, then, we have five tests of limits; and, before we allow an individual really to belong to the minority group, he must pass within each of the five limits. Altogether 22 pass in all the limits, and 7 more pass in four out of five limits. Now the size of the minority is about 1/9th or 1/11th of the whole of the males, that is, it should consist of 25 or 30 individuals. Hence we may accept the 22, which pass all the tests, as being clearly of the minority group, and probably also most of the 7, which pass all tests but one.

Having thus extracted the individuals of the minority, we may deal with them as a clear group, which will not coincide exactly with the first full-line curve of the minority, as they have had to pass all five tests, and so are weeded of casual interlopers coming from the majority curve. The full-line minority curve is thus mixed up with casuals from the whole body. The large dots placed along the base of it show the individuals which pass all the tests, and form the unquestionable minority. Over these dots is a curve of small dots which is the curve of this individual minority, the truest representation of the intrusive minority. Finally this minority is subtracted from the whole curve above, which then comes on the dotted line marked "without minority," and shows what is the true form of the majority curve.

43. On looking over all the diagrams of different periods, Pls. lvi to lix, J to R, it is seen that there is seldom any exception to the general decrease of the body from the early prehistoric down to the minority of the ist dynasty; and that from then, or from the ivth dynasty, the size of the body increased, but did not in general reach the prehistoric size. The clavicle decreases but little, until the minority of the ist dynasty, and then increases again from that to its original size.

To survey the nature of these changes, and to gather from them the general alteration of dimensions from one age to another, we may take the differences from the best-ascertained values—these of the Tarkhan majority—and state the amounts, larger or smaller. In order to render the changes comparable, they are here stated in thousandths of the size of the bone,—not percentage, but per millage.

	Prehistoric.			Tarkhan ist.		lvth.	vth.		vith to xiith.
	Early.	Middle.	Late.	Majority.	Minority.		Dissev.	Perf.	
Humerus .	+36	+ 10	+ 7	0	−48	−38	−10	+16	+ 7
Radius .	+43	+138	+43	0	−17	−16	+12	+16	+21
Whole arm	+41	+ 62	+ 5	0	−53	−35	− 7	+ 9	+ 5
Clavicle .	+14	+ 7	+14	0	−69	−46	0	− 6	0
Whole leg	+61	+ 41	+45	0	−19	+ 3	+34	+44	+33
Average	+39	+ 52	+23	0	−40	−26	+ 6	+16	+13

Here three out of five in the middle prehistoric show a decrease from the early, and the only exception is the preposterous length of the radius, mainly among women: otherwise there would be a regular decrease from the early prehistoric down to the minority of the ist dynasty, and then a regular increase up to the perfect bodies of the vth dynasty.

44. Are these changes to be attributed to gradual alterations in a single stock, or to the inflow of different stocks? If this one single stock were in course of gradual change, it would seem impossible to have a sharp pile of a minority curve superposed on a much wider majority curve, as in J. This stamps the inflow of a different stock. Hence it seems probable that the dynastic Egyptians began to filter into the country in the late prehistoric age, and had largely modified the general stock, while the political conquest was carried out by a closely related, compact, clan of the same race, which continued

dominant till the ivth dynasty, and then became gradually mixed in the general population. Such a course of mixture would be like that of the Hyksos and Arab invasions, where a good deal of mixture of an intrusive people took place before the final conquest by a pure body of the same race. The cause in all cases was probably a slow climatic change, at last precipitating a political convulsion.

45. We may now turn to the relative numbers of the population. The minority group is measured by its area above the normal curve which fits the majority; and this varies according to different bones, stated here in percentages of the whole population:

	Minority.	Majority.	
	Male.	Male.	Female.
Humerus . .	4	42	54
Radius . . .	5	41	54
Clavicle . . .	4	42	54
Femur + Tibia .	4	40	56
Mean . .	4	41	55

The figures show that 1/11th of the male population was intrusive; and there were three women to one of the invading men. On dividing these results into periods of sequence date, the following proportions appear:

S.D.	M.	F.	=	M.	F.
77	149	175		100	117
78	105	113		100	108
79	11	17			
80	16	26			
81	29	14			

The later periods have too few examples to give any safe result of proportion; but it appears that in 77, immediately after the conquest, there were 117 women to 100 men, or 28 women to 11 invading men. About a generation later, in 78, there were 108 women, or 19 women to 11 invaders. As the second generation would not show any disproportion due to killing the earlier race, it may be taken as showing that in the capital, on an average, 11 invaders had 19 women of the country; while the 28 women in the earlier generation of the conquest may include 9 widows, or women captured from a distance. The difference of proportion of these numbers from the bone-measure numbers of 100 men to 122 women occurs from those being from whole bones, while the later table of M and F is of all graves that could be sexed.

46. Another subject of measurement was the stature. This was observed by measuring with a tape from the vertex, along the middle of the spine, from the top of the lumbar curve to the centre of the ball of the thigh, thence to the knee, thence to the heel. Thus, though the bodies were contracted, the living stature, less the skin on vertex and heel, could be measured. This was done for 25 male and 11 female skeletons of the ist dynasty.

The males will be considered apart. The median stature is 1700 mm. (66·9 inches). The following measures give the mean length of the bone for the particular skeletons measured, the mean variation from this in mm., and as a percentage of the bone length; this shows which bones vary most one from another. Next is the bone as percentage of the height, and the mean variation of this ratio as a percentage of the bone; this shows from which bones the height may be most certainly deduced:

	mm.	Mean var.	Var. as % of bone.	% of height.	Var. as % of bone.
Femur . .	454	18	3·9	265	2·8
F + T . .	820	33	4·0	478	2·7
Tibia . .	367	17	4·5	213	3·4
Humerus .	322	13	4·0	188	2·8
H + R .	567	23	4·1	335	3·0
Radius .	244	12	4·9	144	3·8

Here the radius is much the most variable in itself, and in relation to the stature. The tibia is less variable. The humerus and femur are equally good for giving the stature, with a mean variation of 2·8 *per cent.*; so that 8 examples will give the mean stature with 1 *per cent.* variation.

The female skeletons are similarly stated, only, instead of the mean variation, the difference between male and female is stated in mm. and as a percentage of the bone. The median stature is 1570 mm. (61·8 inches):

	mm.	M.–F.	% M.–F.	Var. as % of bone.	% of height.	Var. as % of bone.
Femur .	405	49	12	3·9	256	1·8
F + T .	739	81	11	3·4	472	2·0
Tibia .	334	33	10	3·9	212	3·0
Humerus	289	33	11	3·7	187	2·9
H + R .	510	57	11	3·7	325	2·9
Radius .	224	20	9	4·3	142	3·2

Here the femur is in proportion the shortest bone, and the radius the longest, as compared with the male measures. In other words, the lengths of bones are less differentiated in the females. The amount of

variability in proportion to the bone is rather less than in males; and the variability in relation to the height is much less than in males, in both the leg and radius. In short, man is much more variable than woman in each respect. The living statures may be considered as 67½ inches for men and 62½ inches for women.

Taking the sum of the leg bones as 1000, the sum of the arm bones in the prehistoric and Tarkhan male majority is 700–704, while in the minority and on to the vith dynasty it is 672–677, the minority of males thus fixing the later type. In the females, in the early prehistoric, it is 655, general prehistoric 712, Tarkhan 681, and later 674 to 688. Here the ist dynasty females have already reached the shorter type of arm.

47. *Summary*

(Section 33). Measures are published of 892 skeletons accurately dated, and 807 more with vague dates, before the xiith dynasty. The long bones show details of distribution of variation much more clearly than the skulls.

(34). The casual errors are eliminated by counting groups of 10 mm. together, and, by doing this at every single mm., the real variations are more clearly shown.

(35). The female humerus and radius (A, B, pl. lii) at Tarkhan give curves of normal distribution of a single variable, shown in detail.

(36). The female curves (C, liii) (humerus, radius, and clavicle) are all single centred.

(37). The similar male curves (D, liii) are all double centred. The bigger type is that proportional to the female curves; the smaller type of man has no distinct female parallel here.

(38). The female and male results for humerus, radius, and clavicle (E, F, liv, G, lv) show a male minority in excess of the norm; this is extracted apart and given as a separate result below.

(39). (H, lv). Leg bones do not show a distinct grouping when separate, but have very marked grouping when added together. The regular male minority group is very clear, and also a suggestion of a low and a high group in both male and female, of about 6 and 7 *per cent.*

(40). Measurements of skeletons of other periods for comparison.

(41). Femur and tibia (J, lvi) diminish in each period from early prehistoric down to the Tarkhan minority of ist dynasty, and then enlarge to the earlier size in the vth and vith dynasties.

(42). The male minority curve is evident in four bones—humerus, radius, clavicle, and leg—but superposed in each upon a large amount of the majority curve. As, however, the same individuals of the majority curve are not likely to fall within these narrower limits of the minority in all the different bones, we can separate the real minority individuals by their having dimensions within the four groups of the minority. The number that will pass all these four gates accords with the proportionate number forming the minority curve. The minority individuals can then be taken out, and separate curves drawn of their results.

(43). The diagrams (J to R, lvi to lix) of the humerus, radius, and clavicle all show the same changes as the leg bones. There is a continuous reduction in size, altogether 8 *per cent.*, down to the male minority of the ist dynasty and after that an enlargement, of about 6 *per cent.*, to the vith dynasty.

(44). These changes are probably due to a gradual infiltration of the dynastic people, long before the rule of the ist dynasty. That they are due to a mixture, and not to a spontaneous evolution, is shown by the sharply defined minority curves standing out upon the general mass. This gradual preliminary change is historically probable by the analogy of the infiltration of the Hyksos, and of the Arabs, centuries before the forcible conquest by a small tribe.

(45). The minority group of invading males was 4 *per cent.* of the whole people, or 1/11th of the whole males, in the capital. There was a large excess of females, equivalent to about three women to each invader at first, and two women about a life-time later.

(46). The stature was about 67½ inches in men and 62½ in women. The humerus and femur have nearer relation to stature than the distal bones. Men are more variable in each respect than women.

The inter-membral index, or ratio of arm to leg length diminishes sharply from 700 to 675 at the male minority of the ist dynasty, and continues thus to the vith. On the other hand, the female type dropped from 710 to 680 at the ist dynasty, and continued thus onwards. It is curious that the shortening of the arm, belonging to higher races, should have been effected on the female type in the general first dynasty people, while in the male type it only began then among the minority.

CHAPTER V

METHODS OF BURIAL

48. HAVING now dealt with the skeletal measurements, the attitude of the body is next to be considered. There are five grades of attitude to be separated ; (1) the parallel, with the spine, femora, and tibiae, all parallel, and head bent forward on to knees, evidently the result of bundling the body, tightly tied together, as found in some coffins (pl. x, 1450, 1477). (2) Sharply bent thighs, 10° to 70° to spine (x, 1870). (3) Open angle of thigh 70° to 90° (x, 1411). (4) Square hip (x, 1669). (5) Obtuse hip (x, 1728; xi, 1439). These five grades of attitude are specified in the Register of graves, next after the sex in the body details. On taking the minority individuals only, no clear preference appears for any attitude ; but the total is so small (only 26 of known attitude, including those of doubtful grouping) that not much can be concluded from them. Not a single body extended at full length could be assigned to the ist dynasty. Another way of examining the question was to take the average dimension of each bone, in each class of attitude. Only as the (2) sharply-bent were by far the majority, I have not extracted them all, but only taken the whole together, knowing that the class (2) alone must be still more different from the other classes.

MALE

	Parallel.	All.	Over 70°.	Square.	Obtuse.	Minority.
Humerus	315	318	307	307	302	303
Radius	246	245	238	243	240	234
Clavicle	149	152	155	146	142	142
Fem.+Tib.	810	810	803	804	787	790
Sums	1520	1525	1503	1500	1471	1469

FEMALE

Humerus	294	290	285	292	293
Radius	226	222	219	226	224
Clavicle	138	134	134	133	135
Fem.+Tib.	756	746	728	749	748
Sums	1414	1392	1366	1400	1400

Here we see that while the men show a steady decline in size from those sharply-bent down to those with the obtuse hip, the women do not show a regular progression. This would agree with the fact that the small invading men were buried in the less contracted attitude. The larger women being buried less flexed may indicate that the minority men selected tall women. There is no clear difference in the proportion of male and female in the different attitudes ; and as the graves of the women were more disturbed by plunderers for the sake of their ornaments, and the attitude thus lost, we cannot take notice of small differences.

The total numbers recorded in different attitudes are, parallel 93 (15 *per cent.*), sharply bent over 350 (57 *per cent.*), open angle 82 (13 *per cent.*), square at hip 58 (10 *per cent.*), obtuse at hip 30 (5 *per cent.*), total 482. This includes the burials of the hill cemeteries. When we examine the proportions in different periods, we do not see that there was any distinct tendency to increase or diminish. Nor does there appear any connection between attitude and skull measures, nor much between attitude and sex, except that the square and obtuse hips occur in 29 females and in 35 males, where the normal proportion would have been 25 males.

49. The position of the body was usually with the head to the north or to the south. In the prehistoric burials the head is regularly to the south ; whereas the servants of Qa (end of ist dynasty) were buried with head to north in five graves, and only in one to south. In the dynastic times, the head to the north was usual. Here in the beginning of the ist dynasty we are in the midst of the change from head south to head north. Yet we do not find any progressive change going on. The total numbers of both years' work—on hill and in valley—are as follows :

HEAD DIRECTION

		Numbers.				*Per cent.*			
Total.	S.D.	N.	E.	S.	W.	N.	E.	S.	W.
347	77	111	19	192	25	32	6	55	7
299	78	98	27	150	24	33	9	50	8
71	79	20	0	42	9	28	0	59	13
132	80	36	3	75	18	27	2	57	14
115	81	47	2	58	8	41	2	50	7
5	82	3	0	2	0	60	0	40	0
969		315	51	519	84	33	5	53	9

It seems impossible to be certain of any progressive change, unless there were a slight diminution of north and increase of south from S.D. 77-8 to 79-80, yet this is countered by the proportion in 81. The head to east seems to have given place to head west. It it curious that the change, if any, should be the reverse of that over a longer period.

On separating into male and female, the tendency is seen for males to be buried head south, and females head north. The total numbers in the excavations of both years together are:

	Numbers.				*Per cent.*			
	N.	E.	S.	W.	N.	E.	S.	W.
Male .	100	18	212	28	28	5	59	8
Female .	136	26	183	38	35	7	48	10
741	236	44	395	66	32	6	53	9

50. The directions of the face, in both years' results, are:

		Numbers.				*Per cent.*			
Total.	S.D.	N.	E.	S.	W.	N.	E.	S.	W.
333	77	22	112	14	185	6	34	4	56
289	78	25	87	25	152	9	30	8	53
70	79	8	18	1	43	11	26	1	62
129	80	17	29	4	79	13	23	3	61
111	81	8	47	2	54	7	42	2	49
5	82	0	2	0	3	0	40	0	60
937		80	295	46	516	8	32	5	55

Here the face to the east was less usual from S.D. 77 down to 80, while the face to the north became commoner; the western facing varies, but not regularly. This direction may also be regarded—and perhaps more naturally—as lying on the left or right side. The numbers in both years' work are:

	Numbers.				*Per cent.*			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
S.D.	R.	L.	R.	L.	R.	L.	R.	L.
77	15	135	15	163	10	90	8	92
78	17	96	17	98	15	85	15	85
79	1	17	2	20	6	94	9	91
80	4	22	2	40	15	85	5	95
81	8	40	0	21	17	83	0	100
82	0	2	0	0	0	100	0	0
	29	312	36	342	9	91	9	91

Here there is seen a decrease of the usual left-side posture in both male and female, from S.D. 77 to 78; after that the numbers are not large enough to warrant a conclusion.

51. On separating the bodies with hip joint square or obtuse, there are some differences to be seen. As there are 58 of this class the results are not likely to be merely casual. The percentages are:

	Head.				Face.				Side.	
	N.	E.	S.	W.	N.	E.	S.	W.	R.	L.
Total .	32	6	54	9	8	31	6	55	11	89
Square	45	5	40	10	10	43	5	42	5	95

The square and obtuse attitudes therefore are only half as often on the right side as the generality are; and they are more often with head north and face east, while the generality lie with head south and face west. In short, although the prehistoric direction with head south had given way largely at this time, yet the square burials went a good deal further toward the regular historic direction, with head north. This accords with the result from bone measurements, that the prehistoric had been approximating largely toward the invading type; yet that type when it came in pure was quite distinct.

52. The size of the graves differs much, according to position: those on the hills (cleared in 1912) were larger and richer than those in the valley (1913). The median sizes in different periods are:

S.D.	Hills.	Valley.
77	69 × 35	45 × 25
78	70 × 41	45 × 25
79	70 × 40	46 × 27
80	63 × 40	48 × 28
81	61 × 36	51 × 31

As the dynasty went on, the richer diminished the size of grave on the hills, and the poorer increased the size of grave in the valley.

53. On referring to the plan of the valley cemetery, it does not appear that any part of it was occupied exclusively at one period. As a whole the graves nearer the valley mouth—to the east—are of the earlier period, for the good reason that the space was too closely occupied to encourage later use. Yet at the western head of the valley, and at all intermediate parts, there is almost an equal number of graves of 77 and of 78 S.D. The small number of graves of 79 and 80 are also widely scattered, but those of 81 are in the lower half of the valley. None of these later graves, however, are in the thick band at the valley mouth.

There can be no doubt that the graves extended over a large area in front of the valley. Our excavation of the graves eastward was only checked by their lying in the water, with the remains rotted, and under 8 or 10 feet of sand; but they continued as far as we turned the ground. Some hundreds of feet farther east we dug a well, and at once came on a similar grave with pottery. Several hundred feet still farther east is a sand-bar across the line of the valley, rising above the Nile mud, and indicating that there is a very shallow depth of cultivated mud soil over the desert sand in this region. The water level has

risen 30 feet since this cemetery was formed, and it is to be expected that the cemetery should be near the ancient limit of cultivation. It is probable that the burials would begin where the ground was 10 feet or so over the ancient cultivation, or 20 feet beneath the present cultivation. The area of this cemetery would then be two or three times the extent of the part which remains now high enough to be accessible. From the distribution of graves of the later age being up the valley, it is probable that the part now buried out of reach was mainly used in S.D. 77.

Two other questions of distribution remain. The graves with the square or obtuse attitude of burial are mostly in the upper part of the valley; the middle of them is about two-thirds along the whole of the graves. There is but little grouping, four lie close together at the west end, and seven lie within 100 feet at two-thirds up. The graves of twenty-five individuals presumably of the male minority, are very similarly distributed, with the middle about two-thirds up the valley, but only slightly grouped. It thus seems that neither the minority nor the square burials were isolated from the population with any separate place of burial.

54. The size of the coffins varies like that of the graves. The hill coffins of 77–78 S.D. are 52 × 24 × 22; those of the valley 44 × 23 × 15, smaller in every direction.

55. In the materials of the coffin, there is a marked change; while in the hill burials there is only one basket before S.D. 79, yet in the valley there are eighteen in 77 and eight in 78, or averaging half as many as the wood coffins. This agrees to the valley burials being those of the poorer people. The totals for both years are—

S.D.	Wood coffin.	Tray.	Basket.	Pottery.
77	37	. .	19	1
78	48	3	8	. .
79	10	6	3	. .
80	14	9	6	. .
81	21	7	6	3

There is a slightly greater proportion of wooden coffins for men, and of baskets for women.

56. The use of slate palettes was continuous to S.D. 79, and then suddenly ceased. In S.D. 77 they are in 31 *per cent.* of the graves; in 78, 34 *per cent.*; in 79, 29 *per cent.* of the valley graves, practically equal throughout, but they only occurred in 7 *per cent.* of all the graves in S.D. 80. They are found with 12 *per cent.* of male burials, and with 40 *per cent.* of female. Allowing for robbed graves, probably half of the women and a quarter of the men were buried with palettes. The proportion of types is the same in male and female burials. The numbers of the main types in each period are—

S.D.	Square.	Round.	Birds.	Fish.
77	49	17	20	19
78	45	17	8	6
79	6	2	. .	. .
80	6	1	. .	. .

This includes the hill and valley graves, and shows how the geometrical forms outlasted the animal forms.

Comparing hill and valley in the period S.D. 77–79, the slates occur in less than a fifth of the hill graves, and in a third of the valley graves; probably they were twice as common among the poorer valley people as they were among the richer hill people.

57. Beads were used by both men and women. Taking both hill and valley, there are—

			Per cent.	
S.D.	Male.	Female.	M.	F.
77	13	34	9	19
78	6	26	5	22
79	. .	2	. .	20
80	3	7	. .	30
81	4	1	. .	10
	26	70		

The percentage is only taken on the valley graves, as there are so few graves in which the sex was determined, on the hills. It appears that beads are thrice as usual with women as with men. Considering how most of the graves were robbed, and that the robbers always disturbed the neck and wrists to get the beads, it seems probable that nearly all the women had beads on the body, and perhaps a quarter of the men.

58. *Summary* (*compare on p.* 20).

(Section 48.) The flexure of the body is classed in five stages, see pl. x. From the sharply flexed to the least flexed there is a uniform decrease in the size of the male bones; indicating that the more minority there was present, the less flexed was the burial. This only applies to male burials. In female burials this was reversed; it is possible that the men of the short invading minority selected the taller women, and thus the burials of these women would be according to the fashion of the minority. The square and

obtuse attitudes occur in 40 per cent. more men than is proportionate to the women, indicating that the men adopted the invaders' fashion earlier than women.

(49). The direction of the body is recorded in 969 graves of the 1st dynasty at Tarkhan. There is no regular change traceable in the proportion of the prehistoric position—head south—to the historic position—head north. The only change is the disappearance of the small number of head east, being transferred to head west.

Regarding sex, there are a quarter more men than women head south, and the reverse proportion to the north.

(50). The direction of the face, or the side on which the body lay, may be considered as either of them determining the other. The side—right or left—shows early a slight increase of right side, but nothing distinctive. The face direction, however, goes with the head direction. Head north, face east, diminishes; head east, face south, diminishes; head west, face north, increases, throughout the period S.D. 77–81.

(51). The square and obtuse attitudes are more constantly on the left side than the generality of burials. Apparently this later, or dynastic attitude is strongly with left-side burial.

(52). The valley graves are only about two-thirds of the size of the hill graves; but they gradually increase as time advances.

(53). On the whole, the earlier burials are nearer the valley mouth; and the minority type being of higher class are farther up the valley. The greater part of the cemetery seems to be now inaccessible under water.

(54). The coffins in the valley are much smaller than those on the hills.

(55). The cheaper baskets are not used in the early hill graves, but are common in the valley.

(56). Slate palettes were twice as common among the lower class burials of the valley, as among the hill burials. They practically disappear at S.D. 79. Square forms last on into the latest graves. Evidently the slate palette belonged to the earlier and poorer people, and was rejected by the richer invaders. About half the women and a quarter of the men had them.

(57). Beads were very common; probably nearly all the women were buried with necklaces and armlets of beads, and perhaps a quarter of the men. Even after much robbing of beads, they remain in a fifth of the women's graves.

CHAPTER VI

EARLY EGYPTIAN SKULLS

59. THE measurements of the skulls do not appear to serve as criteria for the distinction of groups in the same manner as those of the long bones, already discussed. This is partly due to the lesser number, partly to the much greater complexity of the elements of the skull. The length, which is looked on as the main dimension, is formed of three separate bones, which grow with various curvatures, and meet at various angles. The number of variables, and the many causes of variation, render it far less likely that significant differences will be found in the skull than in the long bones, where only a single element of growth is involved.

60. The material for study is in two classes. The most numerous, but perhaps less accurate, are the measures taken from the skulls as they lay in the ground, like those taken of the long bones. The other class will be the measurements to be taken from the paraffined skulls, now in the charge of Professor Pearson at University College, and published here only in photograph, pls. lxi to lxxi. These two classes do not much overlap, as Mr. Thompson did not take many measurements from those skulls which were removed in a lump of earth, to be dried and preserved. In all there are 334 skulls measured in the graves (143 M, 191 F), the resulting curves of distribution of which are here published (pl. lxxii). There are 65 skulls photographed here, now in Professor Pearson's hands. Of these two classes, only 13 are in common.

As regards the accuracy of the measurements in the graves, 13 skulls thus measured, which are now in London, were re-measured for comparison. The differences comprise (1) errors of measurement, probably all in the first series; (2) changes by gravity in lifting the weak skull, full of earth, from the grave; (3) changes by emptying and cleaning the skull, which would scarcely hold together until paraffined; (4) changes due to soaking with paraffin, lifting while soft, and settling during hardening. The average difference found, owing to all these causes together, is 1·6 mm. in length and breadth. The grave measurements are rather too small horizontally, averaging ·6 mm. in length and ·4 mm. in breadth less than the final measures, or the skull may have expanded in length and breadth. On the other hand, the height (in the five cases in common) averages 3 mm. too large in the grave measures. It is unlikely that the

grave measures should be in error in opposite directions in the two dimensions ; and therefore it seems most likely that the various causes of difference stated above have resulted in a flattening out or settlement of the skull, averaging ½ mm. in horizontal measures, and 3 mm. shortening of the height. If such changes have taken place, it is certain that they would not act uniformly; so that a part of the 1·6 mm. average difference of the two series of measures must be due to the variations in the changes.

61. The curves here given (pl. lxxii) are taken entirely from the grave measures. It will be seen that a fluctuation of 1 or 2 mm. will not at all affect the general nature of much larger variability shown by these curves. Hence the question of these small errors may be disregarded in our present view.

In setting out these curves, the skulls of bodies which we have already separated in this book, as belonging to the male minority, are here taken separately. The curves of males are only here formed from the majority. The minority, of which there are not enough samples to form a curve of distribution, are marked by spots along the base of the curve to which they correspond. The median example is marked by M in each curve and group. In length, it is seen that the majority median is 189, the minority 3 mm. less. In breadth, the majority is 136·5, the minority 2·5 mm. less. In height, the majority is 136, the minority 3 mm. less. It may perhaps be thought that differences of 3 mm. are not significant in so wide a distribution. It may be stated in another way ; the minority are 9 under, and 4 over, the majority length ; 8 under, and 3 over, the breadth; 6 under, and 1 over, the height. Such a preponderance, always more than 2 to 1, cannot be disregarded.

It appears, then, that the skulls of the minority males were about 3 mm. smaller in each dimension than those of the majority. Or in percentage differences, 1·6 *per cent.* in length, 1·8 in breadth, 2·2 in height; thus making a total of 5·6 on contents. The average difference in the long bone measures is 4 *per cent.* on the length of the bone, as already stated in the last chapter. In every respect, therefore, it appears that the invading minority were a smaller race than the native majority.

62. *The Systematic Study of Jaws*

In the uncertainty as to how the jaw should be measured or defined, a preliminary search of the material is needed. For this purpose, a drawn outline of each jaw was made ; and as it was for comparative purposes only, it was taken by laying the side of the jaw on paper, outlining it about to the bicuspid, then sighting the front part at a tangent to the front. This does not give any statutory dimension, but it shows well the general shape and size of the jaw for comparison.

How to gather some conclusion from these drawings was not obvious. They were looked at in various ways ; but though they vary greatly, no distinct grouping could be made, the gradation appearing continuous. A list had been extracted of the male minority, as shown by the grouping of the long bones, such minority being presumably the invading race. Hence the most promising search was by comparing the jaws of the minority group with those of the majority of males.

As it was quite unknown what detail might prove distinctive, it was necessary to compare the mean of one group with that of the other. For the six jaws of the minority it was obvious that they could be superposed (lx, A), and the mean could be found by a median line drawn between the variations (lx, B). In order to adjust them together, the working surfaces were fitted one to the other, the plane of the teeth being a main plane ; and the articular surfaces one over the other, on a perpendicular from the plane of the teeth. The difficulty lay in compounding 42 outlines of the majority. These were broken up into 6 groups of 7 each at haphazard. All of the seven were compounded, and a mean outline of each group drawn (lx, C), and then the six mean outlines of groups were compounded, and an outline drawn thus representing the mean of the whole 42 jaws (lx, D). After that it was possible to compare the mean of the minority group with that of the general group (lx, E). The full outline is the general mean, the dotted line is the minority mean. For this comparison, the whole form of the jaw is adjusted, and not only the working surfaces. It will be seen that the form is almost identical ; the only clear differences being that in the minority the molars rise higher, and the chin is less full. This height of the hinge above the plane of the molars can be safely measured off from the drawings. In the general group the height is 35½ mm.; in the minority group it is 31 mm.

We have had to deal with a complex form with many variables. By superposition, and taking a mean composite, the differences between two groups are found ; then it becomes possible to extract the difference in an exact numerical form.

So far we have been dealing with jaws entirely as conditioned by the working surfaces. This is however only a likely supposition and not a necessity. It might be as reasonable to adjust jaws together by the whole outline. If this is done, it does not seem to make any notable difference in the mean, except that the chin in the minority group then very closely agrees to the majority (lx, F). The plane of the teeth still remains different in the two groups, whichever way the examples are adjusted.

That this difference is really significant, amid the natural variations, we can state in another way. The mean of the majority is $35\frac{1}{2}$ mm. for the height of the joint over the molar plane; 5 of the minority are much less than this, and only 1 is larger. Or, otherwise, the mean of the minority is 31 mm.; 33 of the majority exceed this, and only 7 are smaller. Thus taking the median of either series as a standard, it divides the other series in the proportion of 5 to 1.

The net result of the whole examination is that the majority and minority jaws were of the same form, but the minority molars grew $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. further up in the lower jaw, with presumably less to correspond in the upper jaw. In short the heavy growth of the teeth was, in the minority, transferred from the skull to the lower jaw.

INDEX

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1552


1925

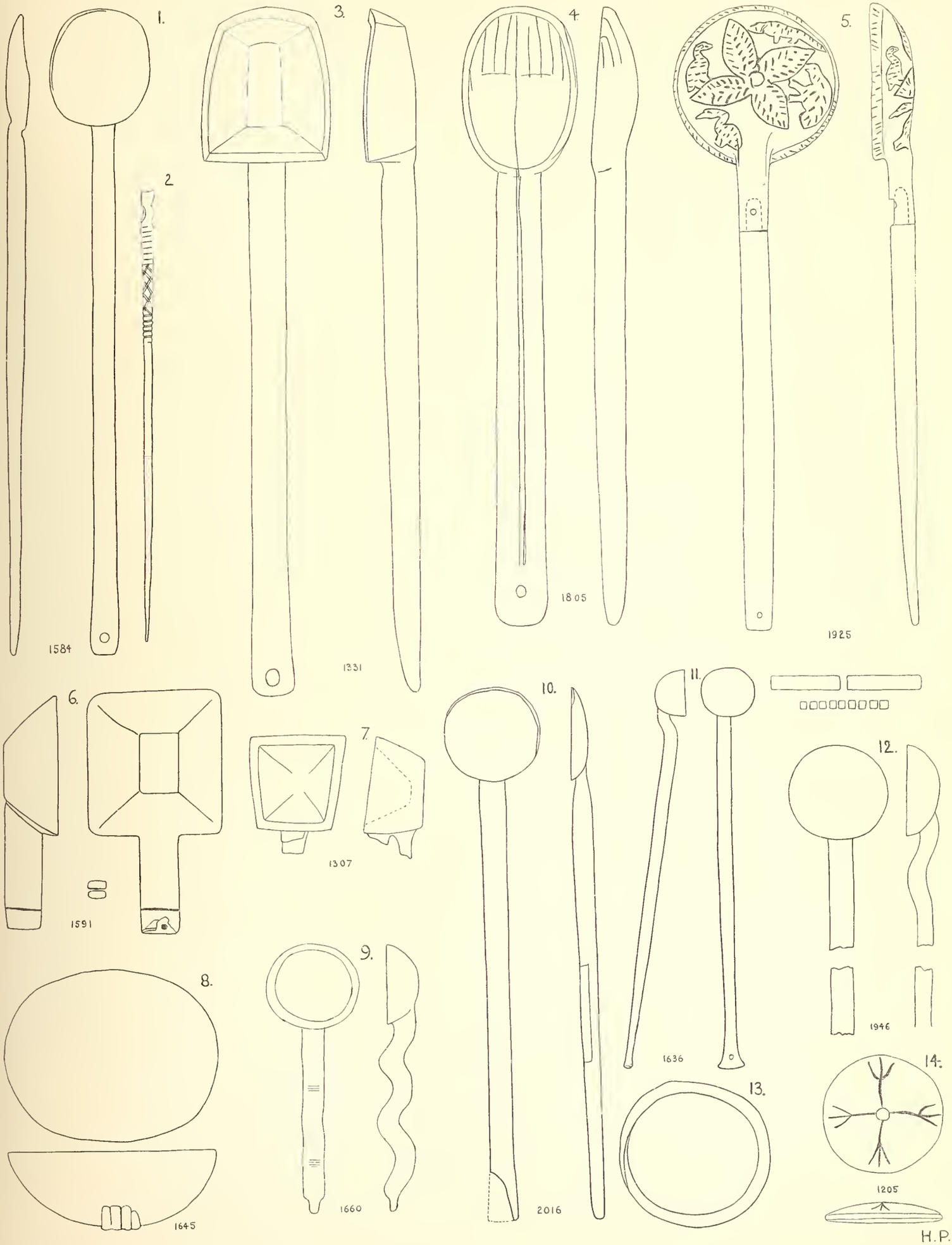

1393


1660
1205
1419
1479
1805
1331

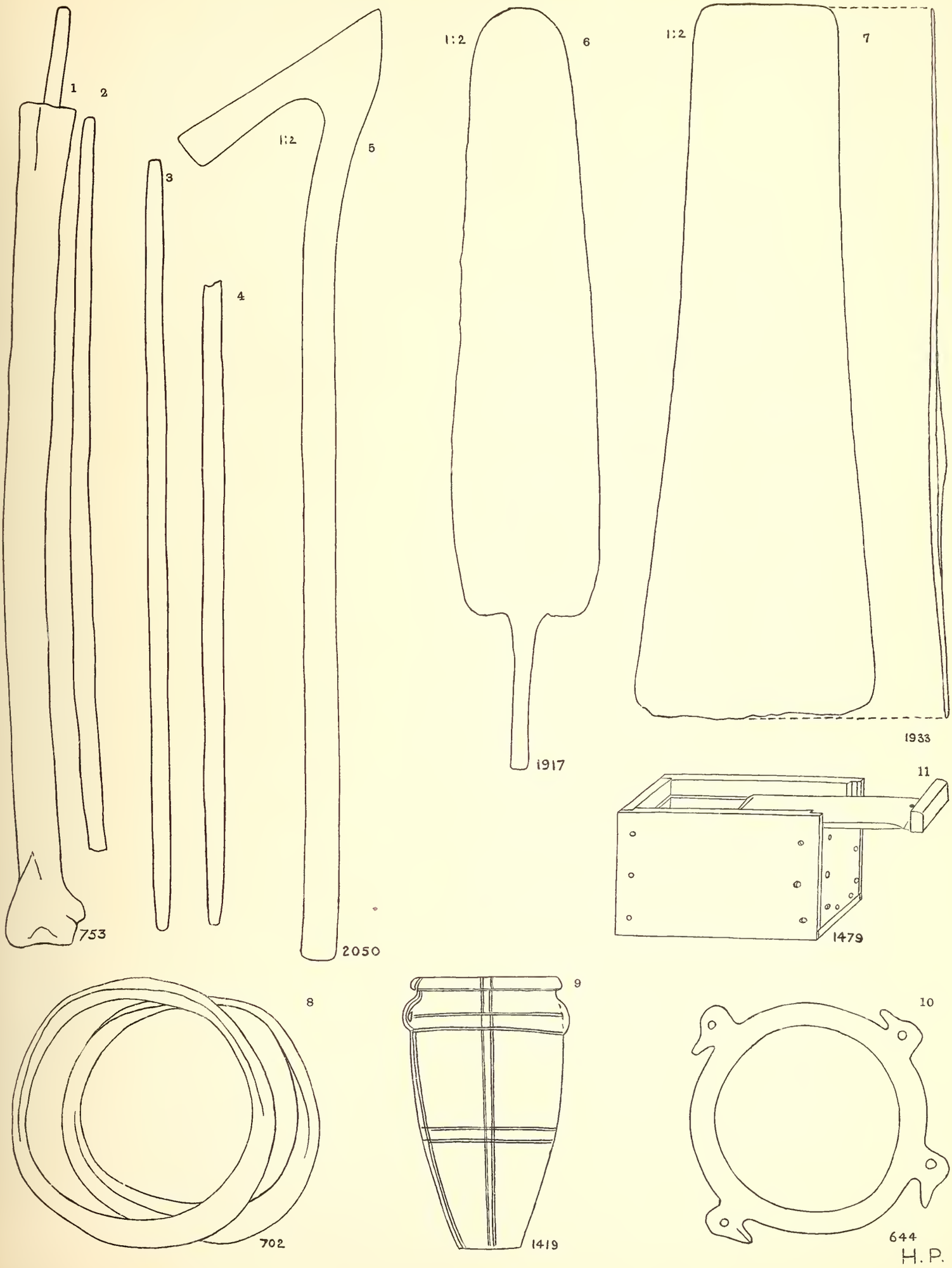

1528


2055


1917
1933


1.
2.
1584
3.
1331
4.
1805
5.
1925
6.
1591
7.
1307
8.
1645
9.
1660
10.
2016
11.
1636
12.
1946
13.
14.
1205

H.P.


1
2
3
4
1:2
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2050
1:2
6
1917
1:2
7
1933
11
1479
8
702
9
1419
10
644
H. P.

3:8 GREEN GLAZED POTTERY

1:8 ALABASTER VASES, 2050

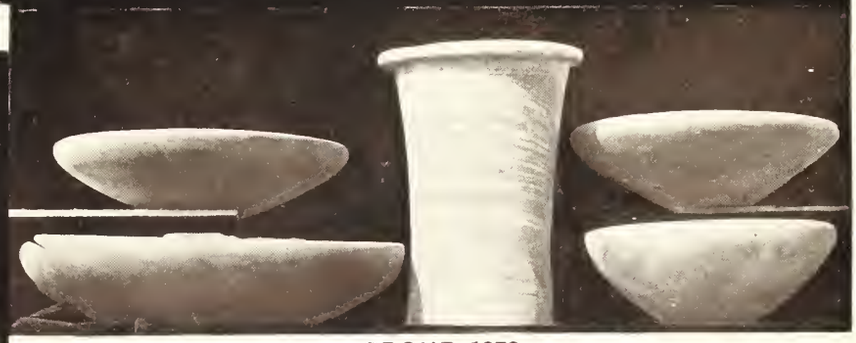
1893 1712 1821 ...
1128 1879 1272 1831
1712 1965 1455

GRAVE NUMBERS OF GREEN GLAZED VASES ABOVE

2:5 NARMER, 1982

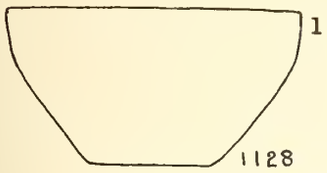
GROUP 1973

4:7 2057 2:3 2033



1:4 GROUP 1973

1:5 GROUP 1870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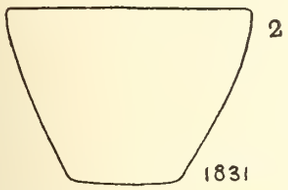
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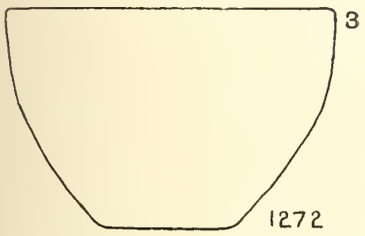
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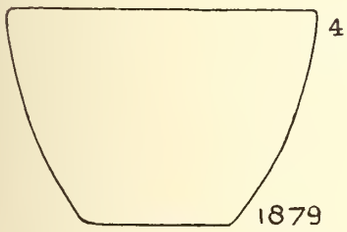
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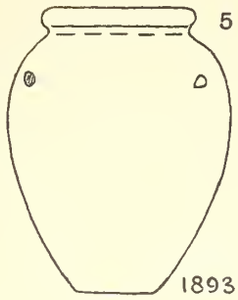
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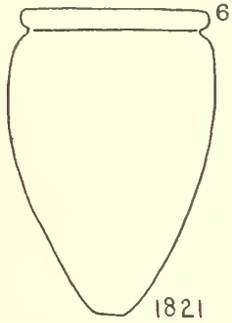
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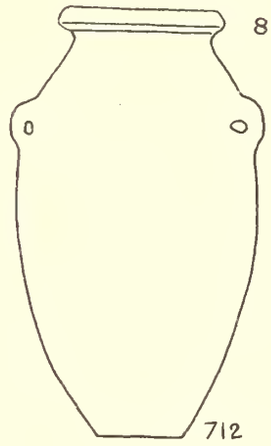
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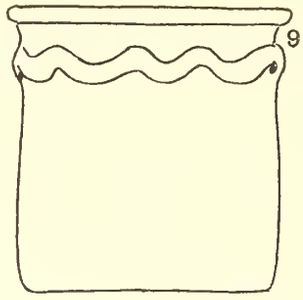
712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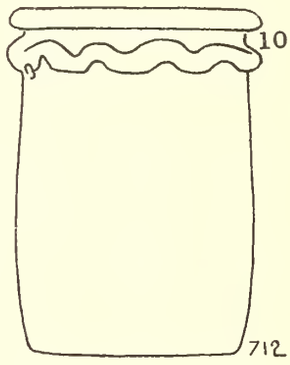
1455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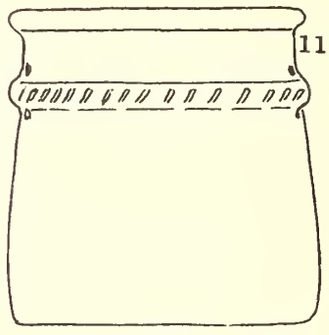
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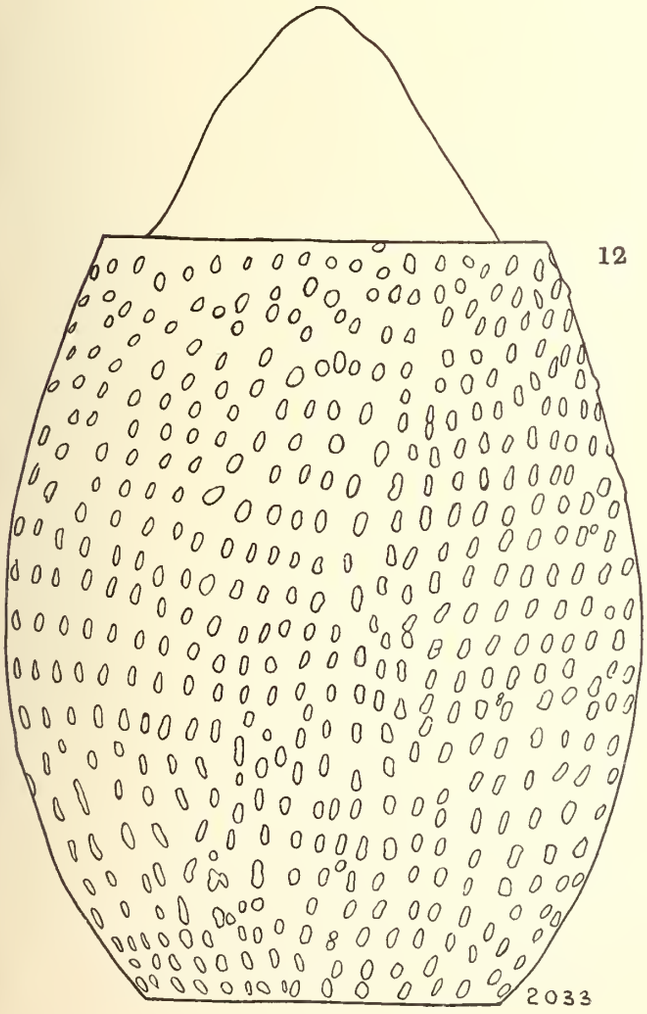
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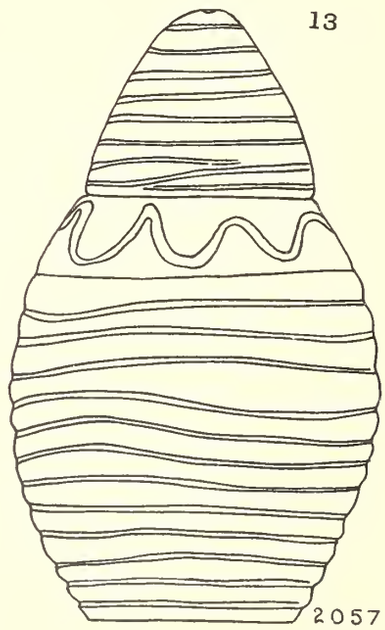
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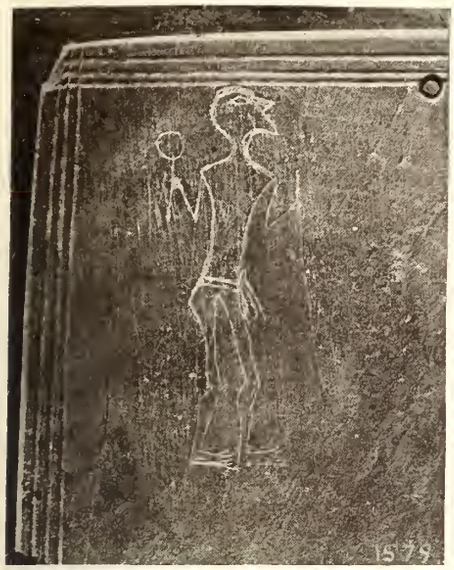
H.P.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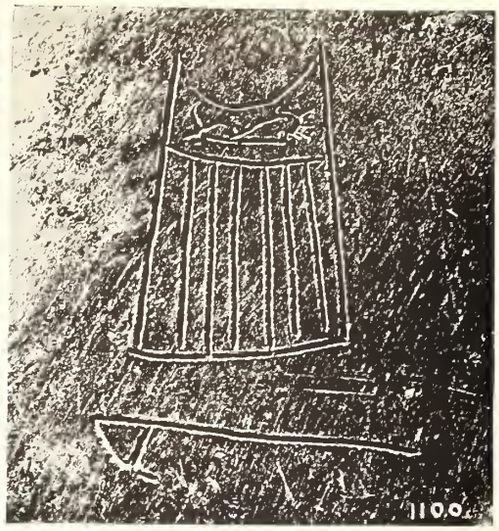
1100


1908
1845


219
1845


M4
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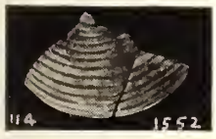
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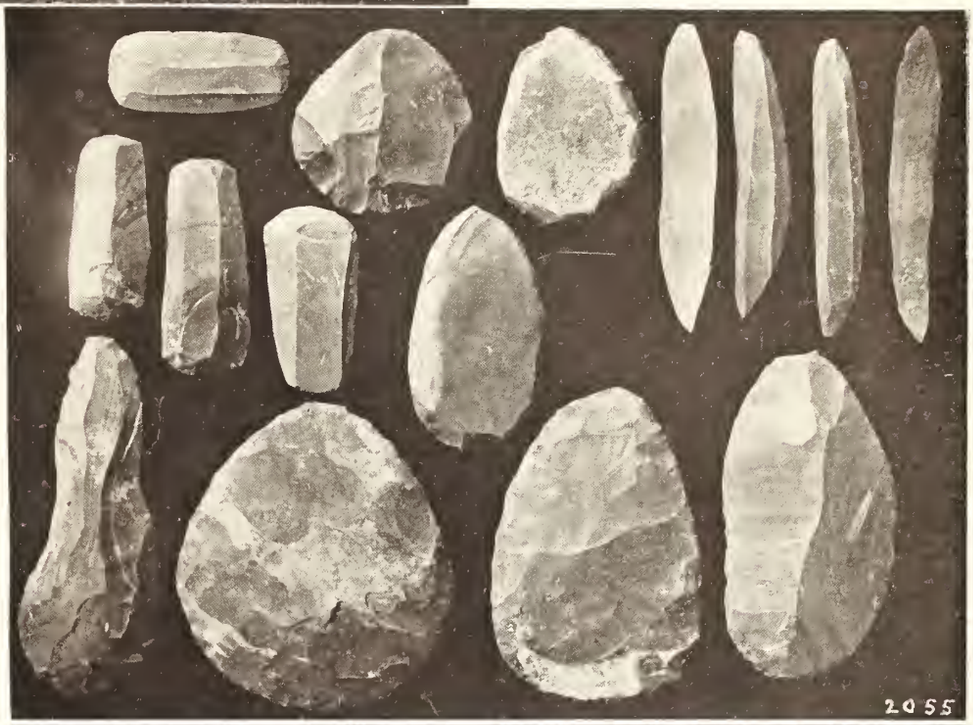
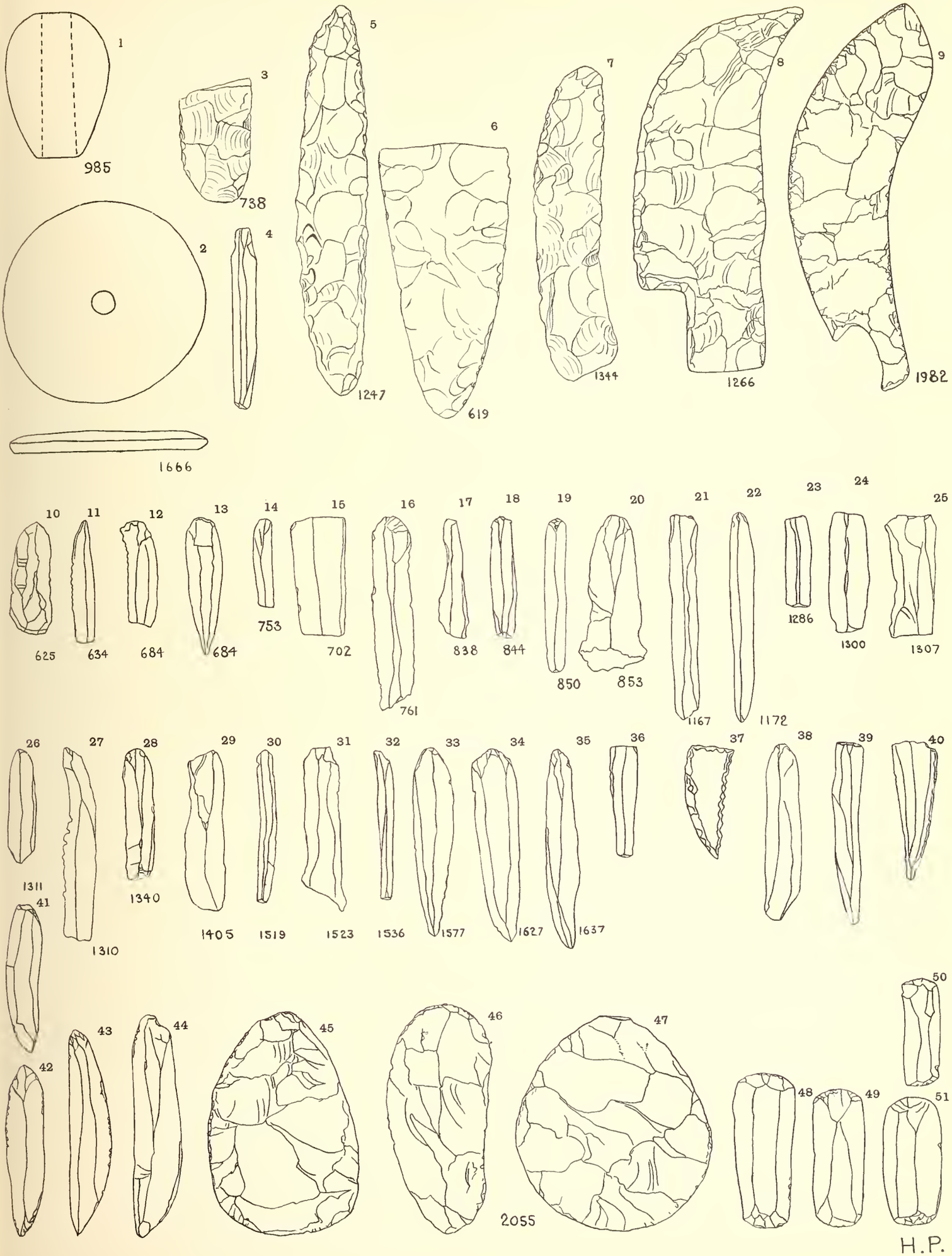

2055


717
728


1892
1368
917


1982
1268
619
1247


1
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1266
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1982
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4
1666
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625
11
634
12
684
13
684
14
753
15
702
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761
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838
18
844
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850
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853
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1167
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1172
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1286
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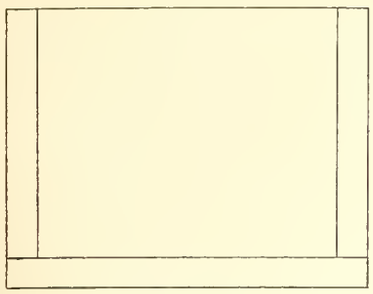
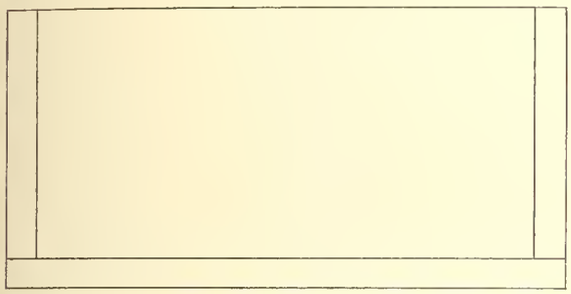
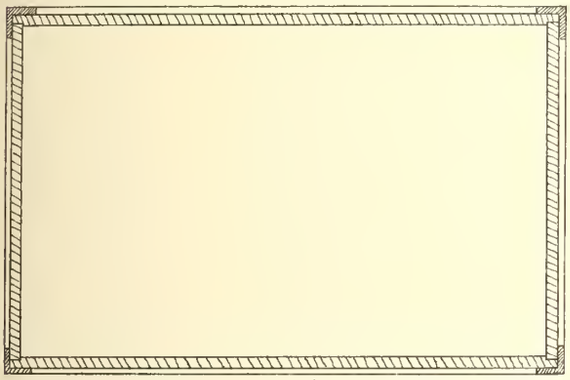
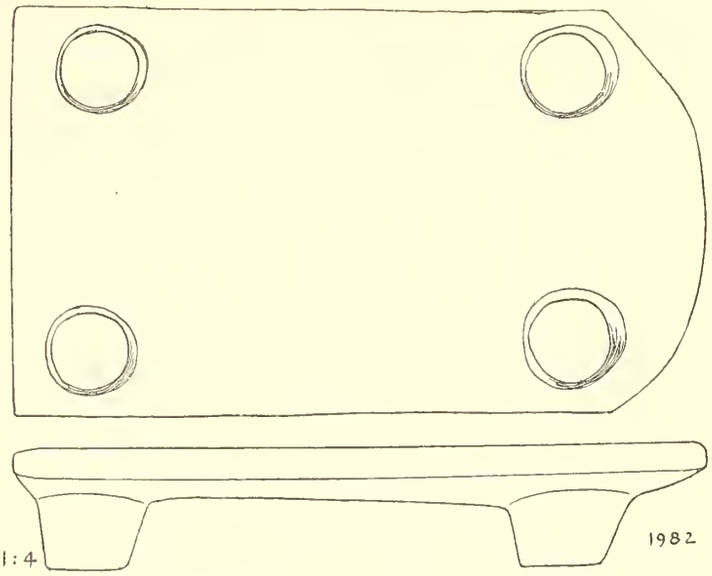
H.P.



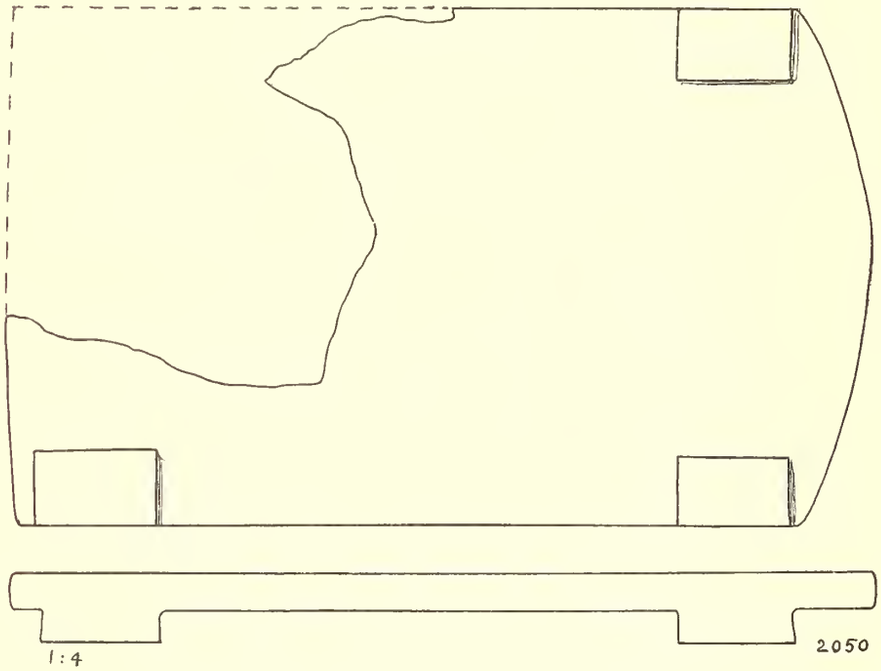




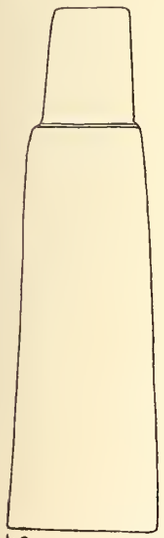
2:15 1973



1:4 1982



1:4 2050



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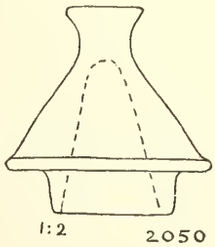

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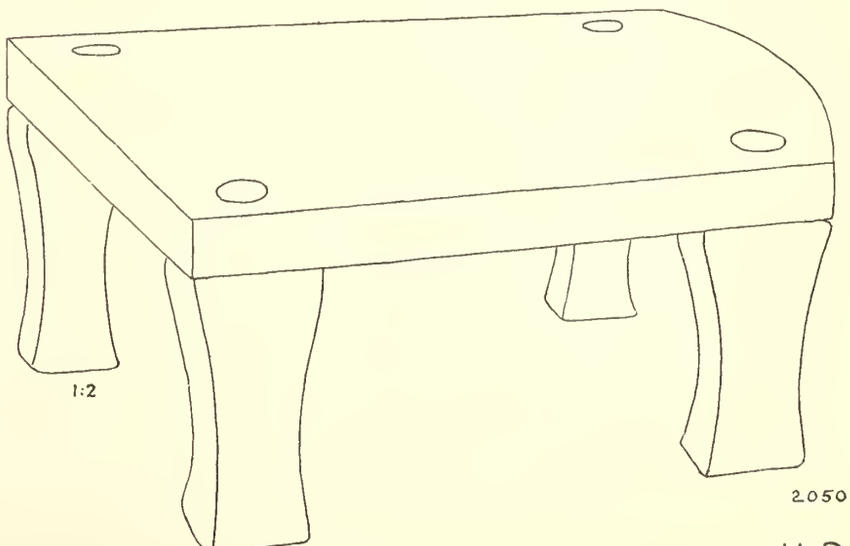
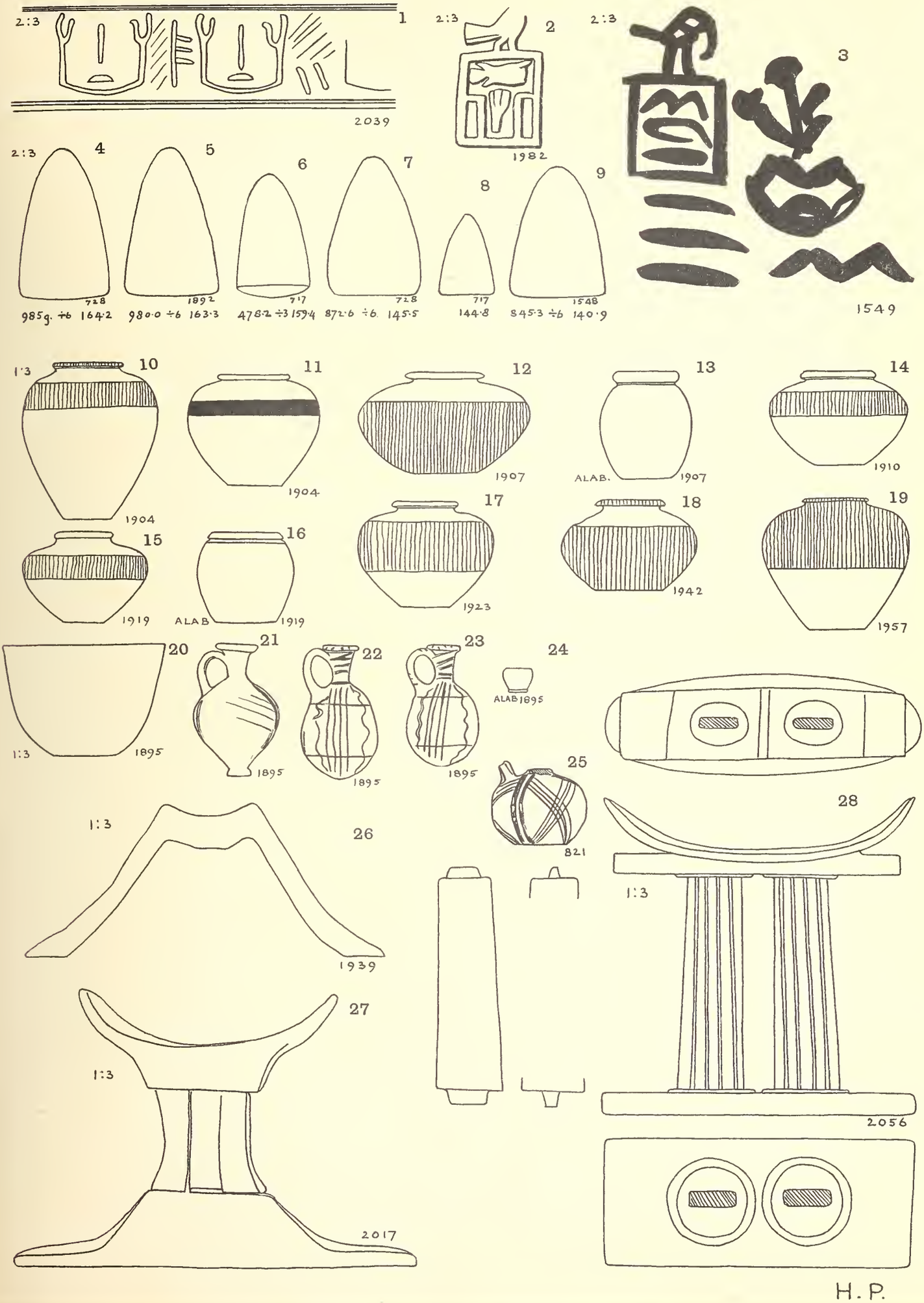


1:2 2050

H.P


2:3
1
2039
2:3
2
1982
2:3
3
1549
2:3
4
728
985g. ÷6 164·2
5
1892
980·0 ÷6 163·3
6
717
478·2 ÷3 159·4
7
728
872·6 ÷6 145·5
8
717
144·8
9
1548
845·3 ÷6 140·9
1:3
10
1904
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1904
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1907
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ALAB.
1907
14
1910
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1919
16
ALAB
1919
17
1923
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1942
19
1957
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1:3
1895
21
1895
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1895
23
1895
24
ALAB 1895
25
821
1:3
26
1939
1:3
27
2017
28
1:3
2056

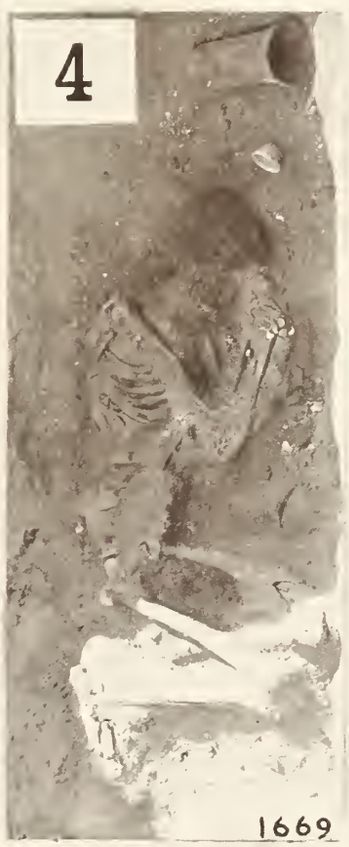
H. P.


1
1450


1
1477


2
1870


3
1411


4
1669


5
1728

LOOKING UP VALLEY

LOOKING DOWN VALLEY TO EAST

CEMETERY VALLEY, TARKHAN

SLATE ON BODY

STACK OF POTTERY ON OLD SURFACE
BY SIDE OF GRAVE

BODY ON BACK, KNEES UP

POLE ROOFING OVER GRAVE

FROM NORTH

FROM WEST

FROM NORTH, NEARER

FROM WEST, NEARER

FROM NORTH-EAST

FROM EAST


1231


740

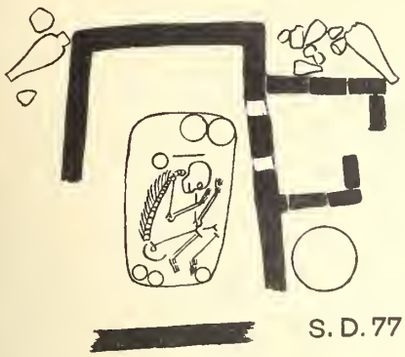

852


740

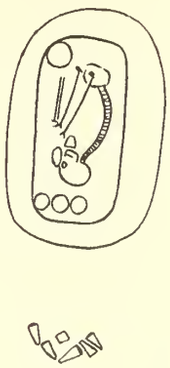

1889


1674

1890



S. D. 77



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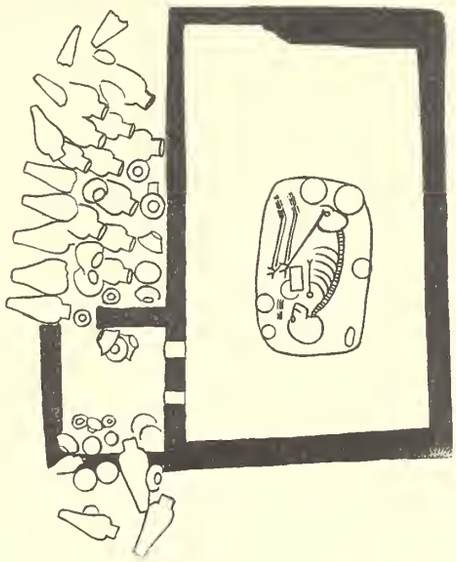
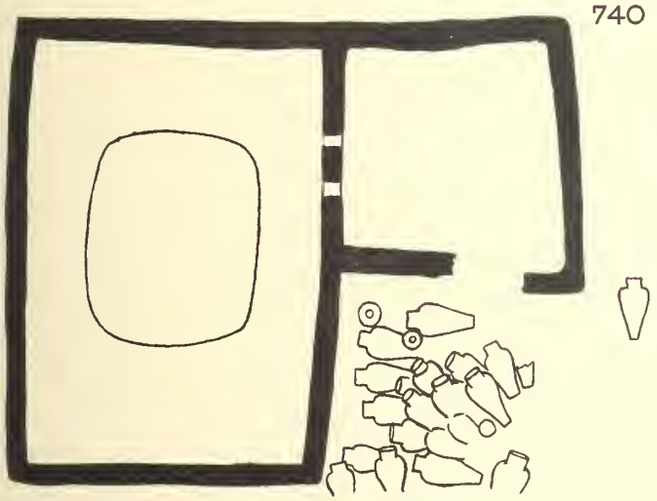


S, D. 77

740



S. D. 78

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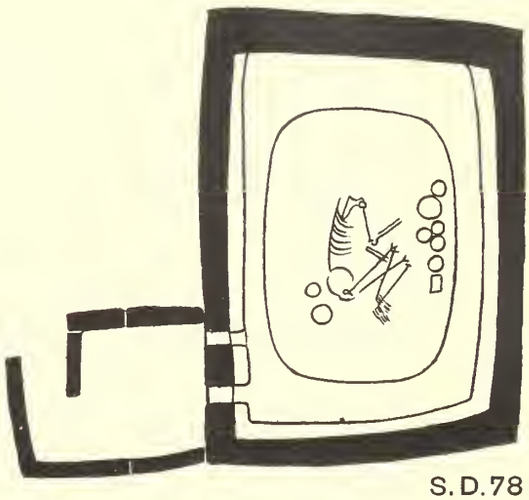
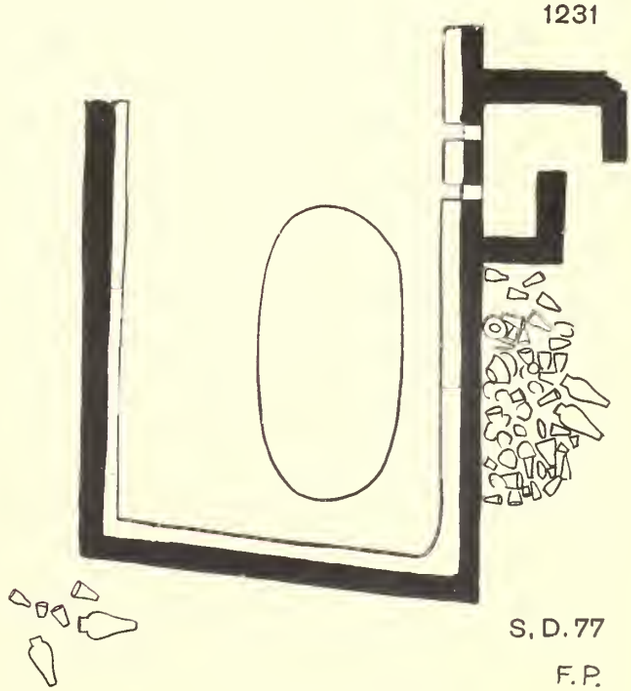


S. D. 78

1889

S. D. 78

1231



S, D. 77

F. P.

FENDER WALL AND EAST FACE

EAST FACE

CLAY MODELS OF GRANARIES

GRAVES IN EAST CORRIDOR

BRICK PLAN OF RECESS, MASTABA 2050

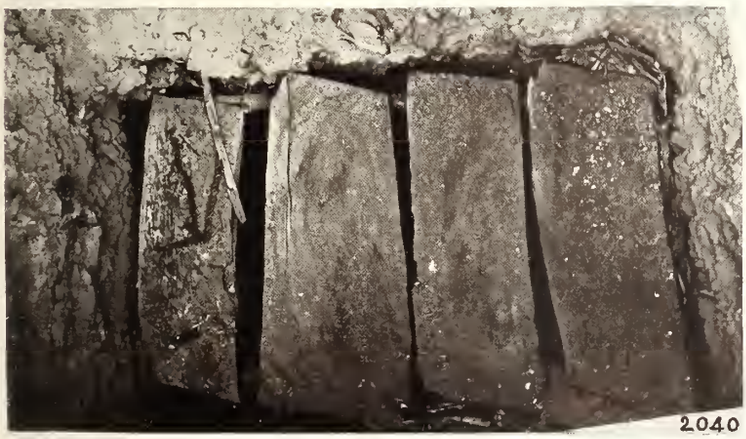
GRAVE 2039, SEE ABOVE


2040


2039


2040


2039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2039


2051

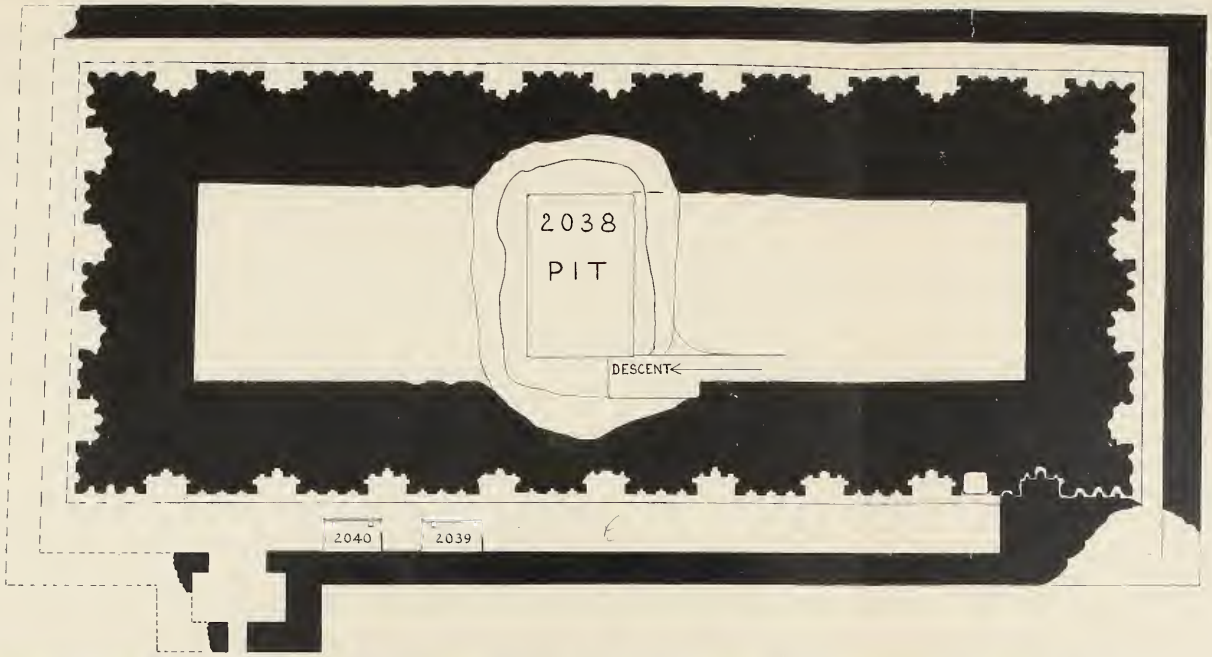

2051

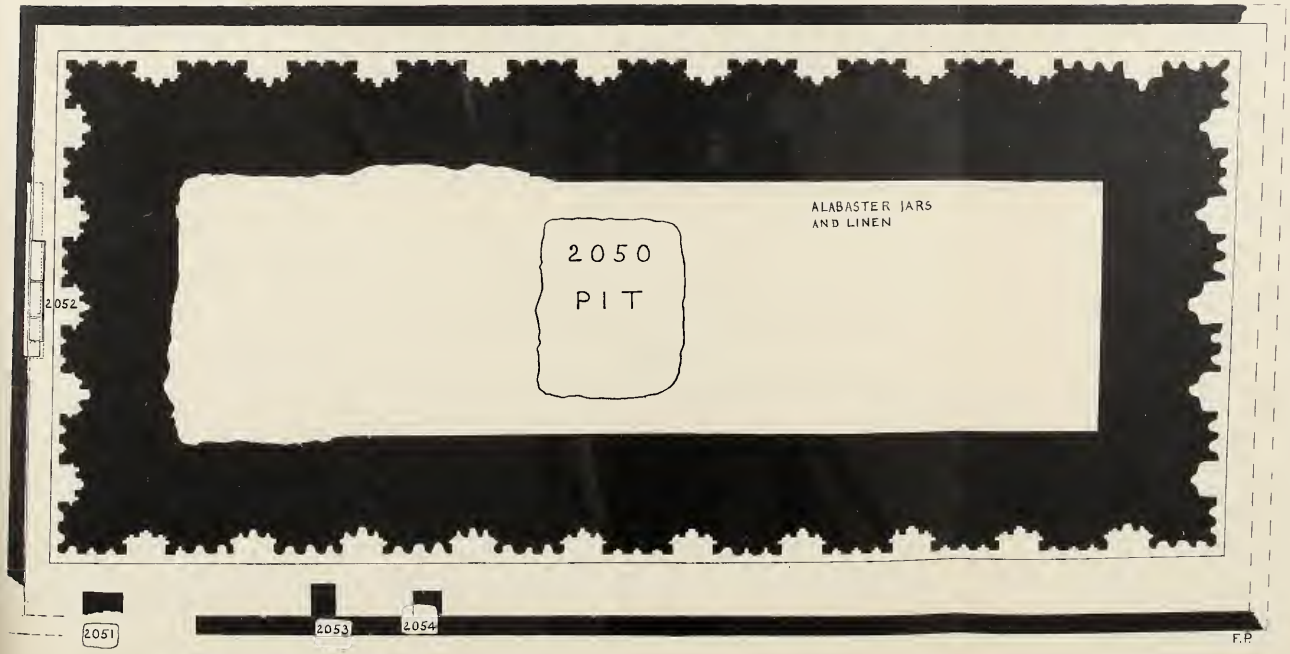

2054


2051


2054

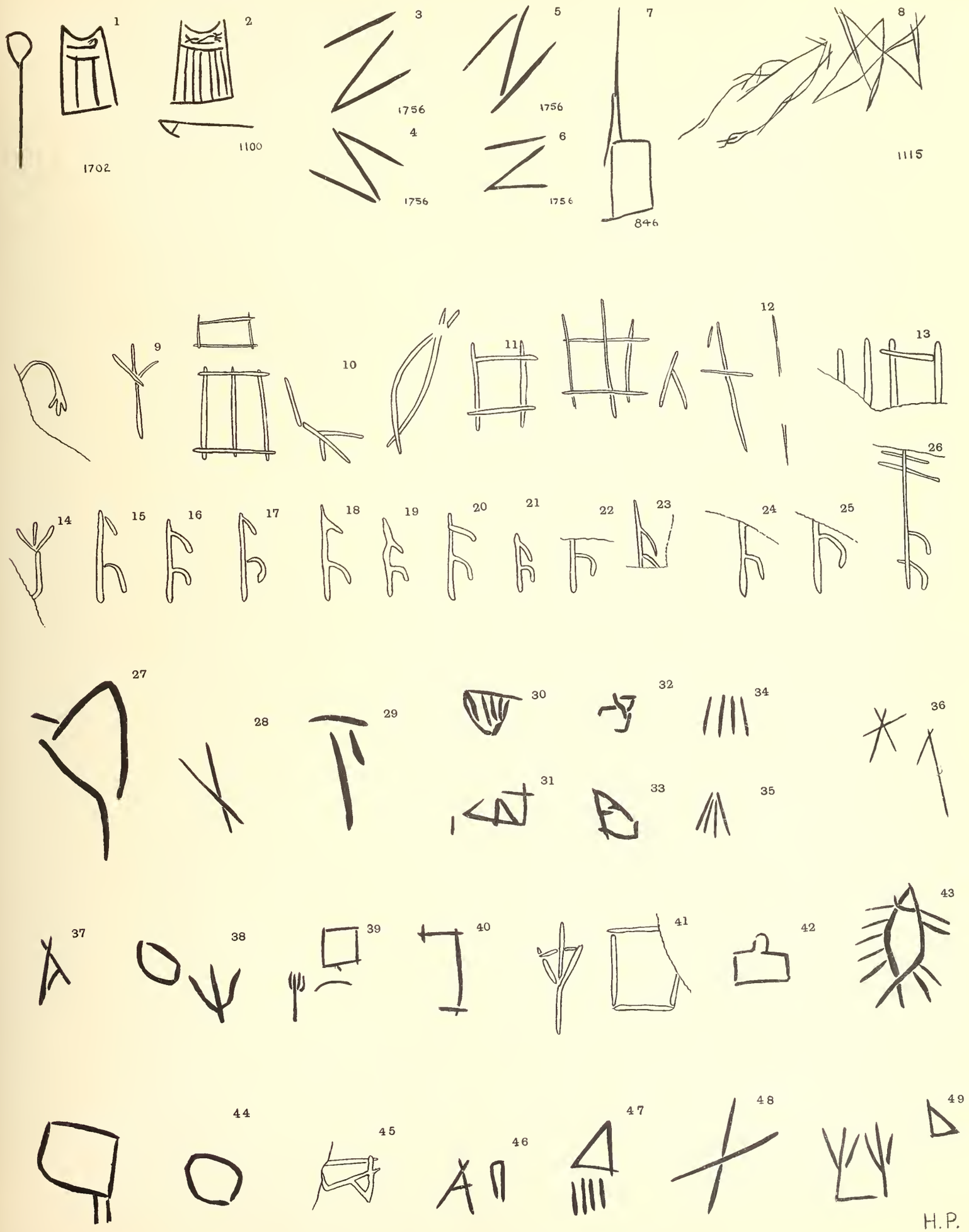

2053


2038
PIT
DESCENT
2040
2039


ALABASTER JARS
AND LINEN
2050
PIT
2052
2051
2053
2054
F.P.


1973


1973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1702
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H.P.


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86
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1981
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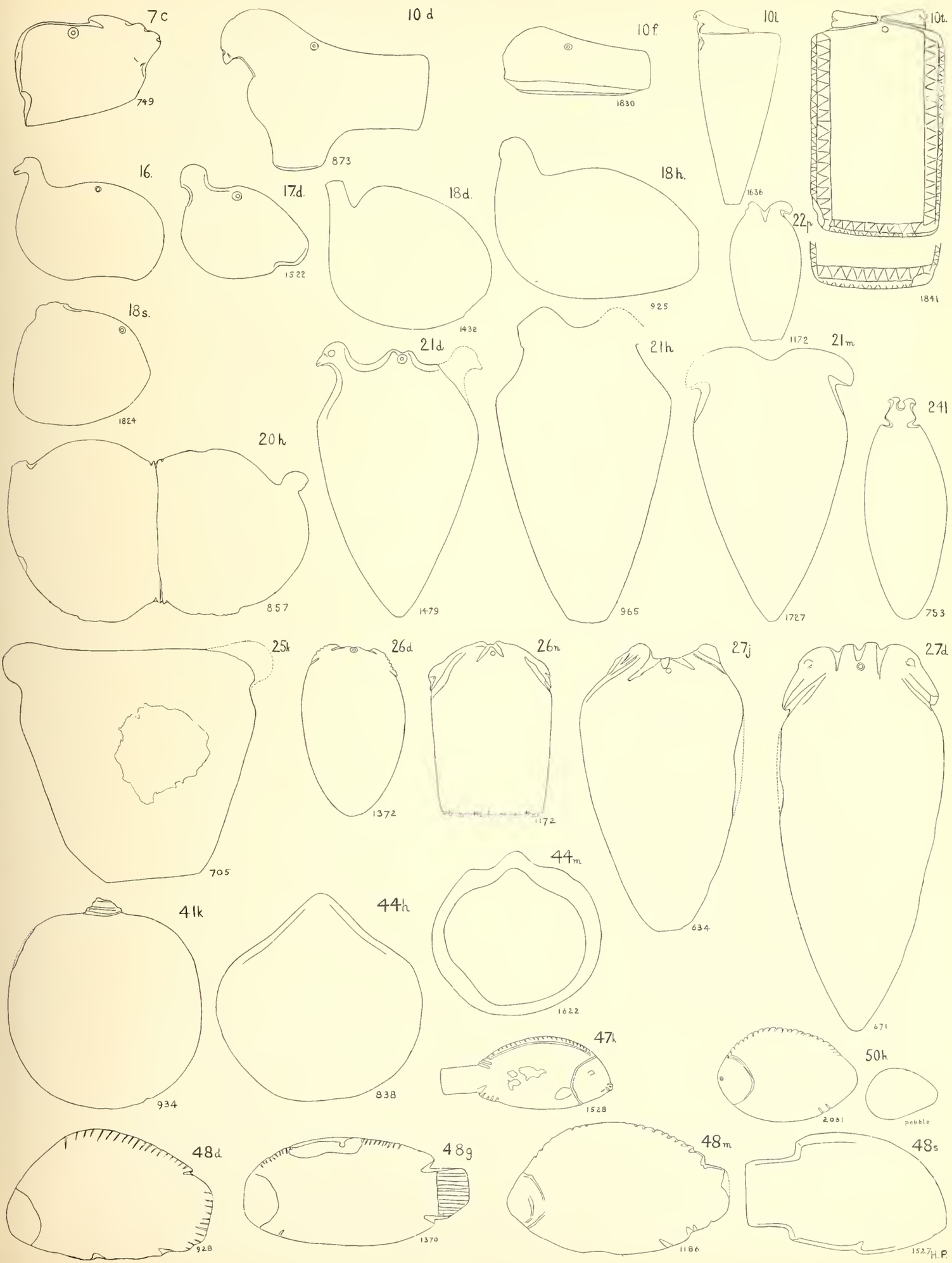
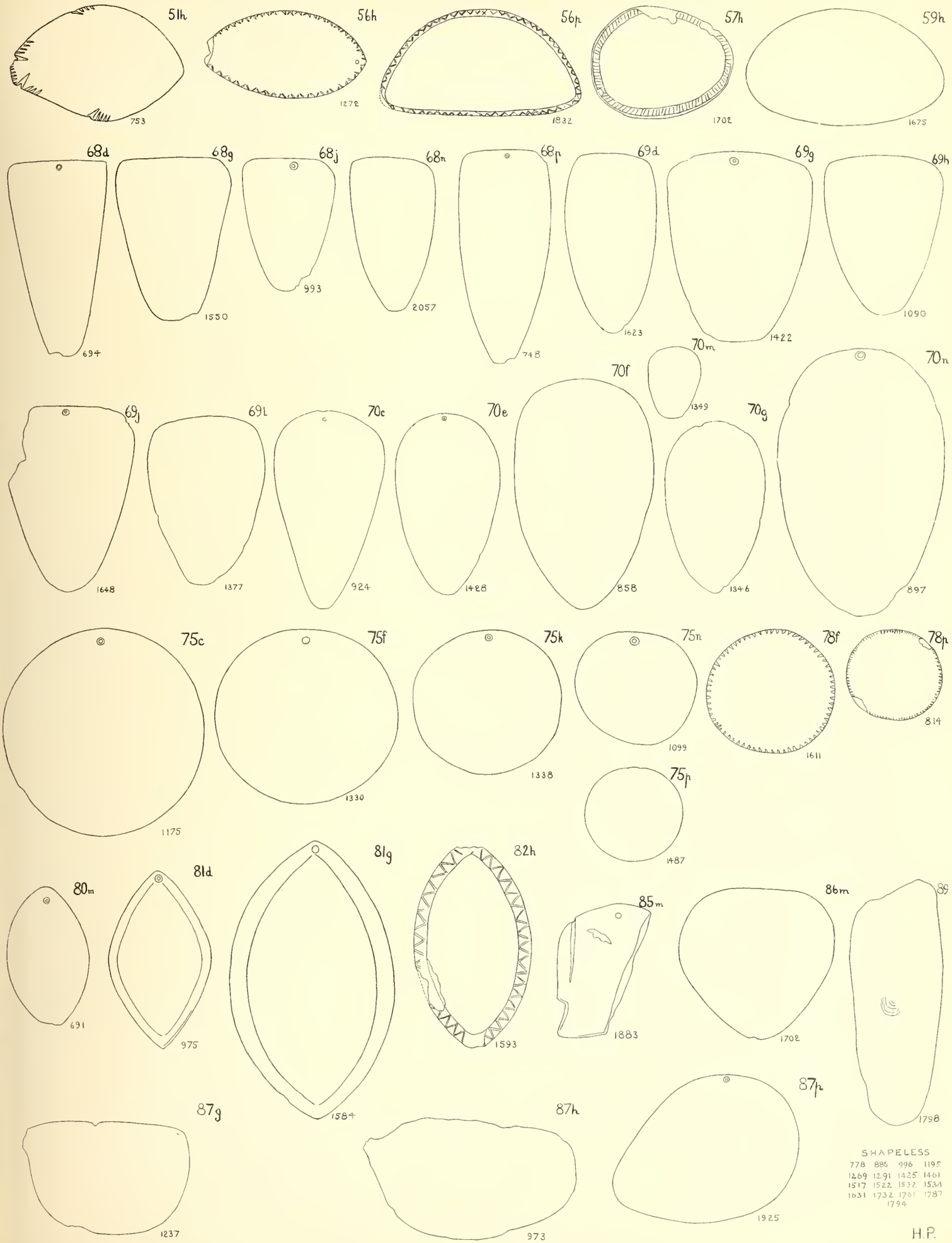
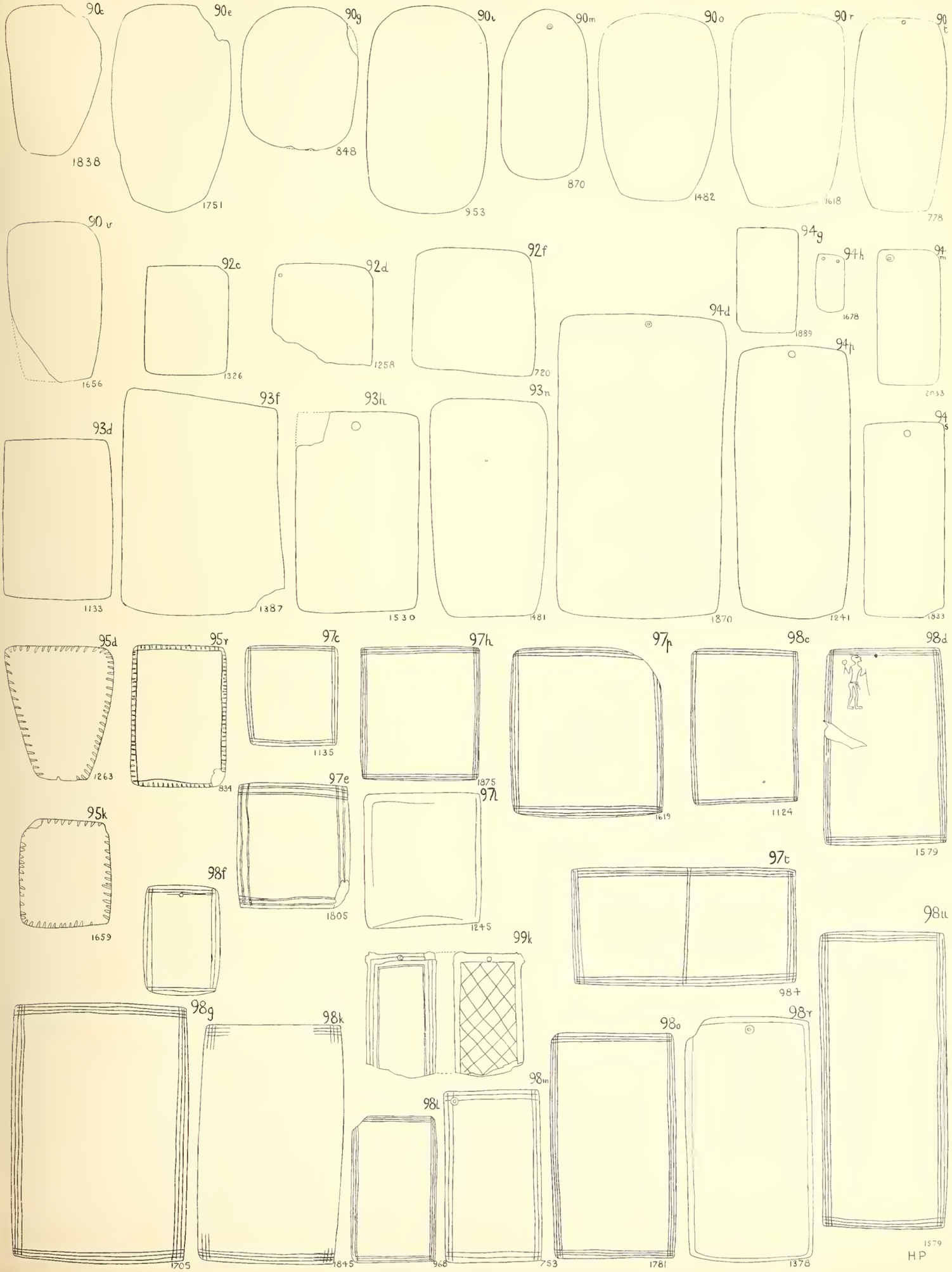

7c
749
10d
873
10f
1830
10l
1636
10t
1841
16.
17d.
1522
18d.
1432
18h.
925
22p
1172
18s.
1824
21d
1479
21h
965
21m
1727
24l
753
20h
857
25k
705
26d
1372
26n
1172
27j
634
27d
671
44m
1622
41k
934
44h
838
47k
1528
50h
2031
pebble
48d
928
48g
1370
48m
1186
48s
1527
H.P.


51h
753
56h
1272
56p
1832
57h
1702
59h
1675
68d
694
68g
1550
68j
993
68n
2057
68p
748
69d
1623
69g
1422
69h
1090
70m
1349
70n
897
70f
858
70g
1346
69j
1648
69l
1377
70c
924
70e
1428
75c
1175
75f
1330
75k
1338
75n
1099
78f
1611
78p
814
75p
1487
80m
691
81d
975
81g
1584
82h
1593
85m
1883
86m
1702
89
1798
87g
1237
87h
973
87p
1925
SHAPELESS
778 886 996 1195
1269 1291 1425 1461
1517 1522 1532 1534
1631 1732 1761 1787
1794
H.P.


90c
1838
90e
1751
90g
848
90i
953
90m
870
90o
1482
90r
1618
90t
778
90v
1656
92c
1326
92d
1258
92f
720
94g
1889
94h
1678
94m
2053
94d
1870
94p
1241
94s
1833
93d
1133
93f
1387
93h
1530
93n
1481
95d
1263
95r
834
97c
1135
97h
1875
97p
1619
98c
1124
98d
1579
97e
1805
97l
1245
97t
987
98f
1659
99k
98u
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98g
1705
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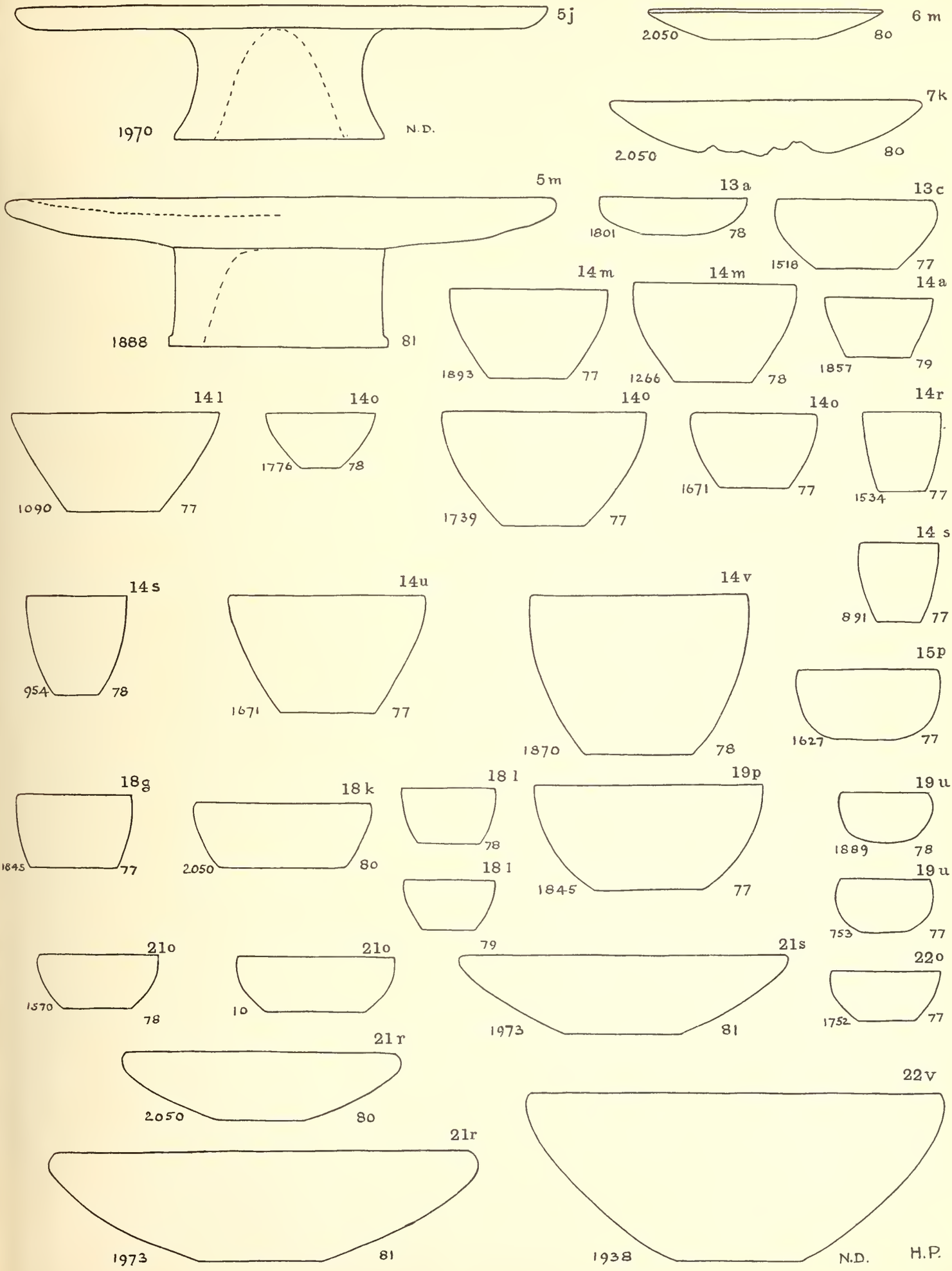
1845
98l
968
98m
753
98o
1781
98r
1378
HP


5j
1970
N.D.
6 m
2050
80
7k
2050
80
5m
1888
81
13a
1801
78
13c
1518
77
14m
1893
77
14m
1266
78
14a
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14 s
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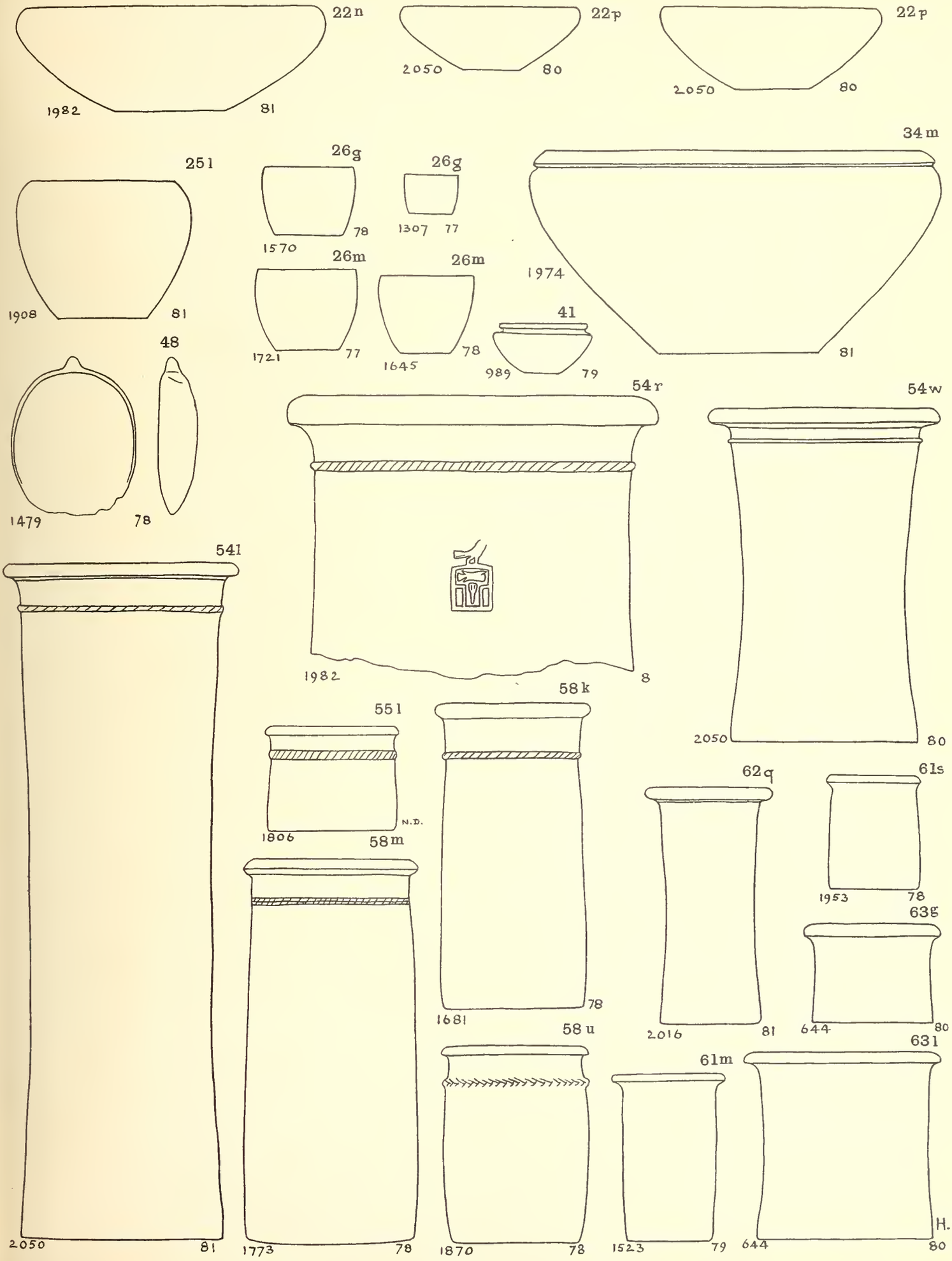
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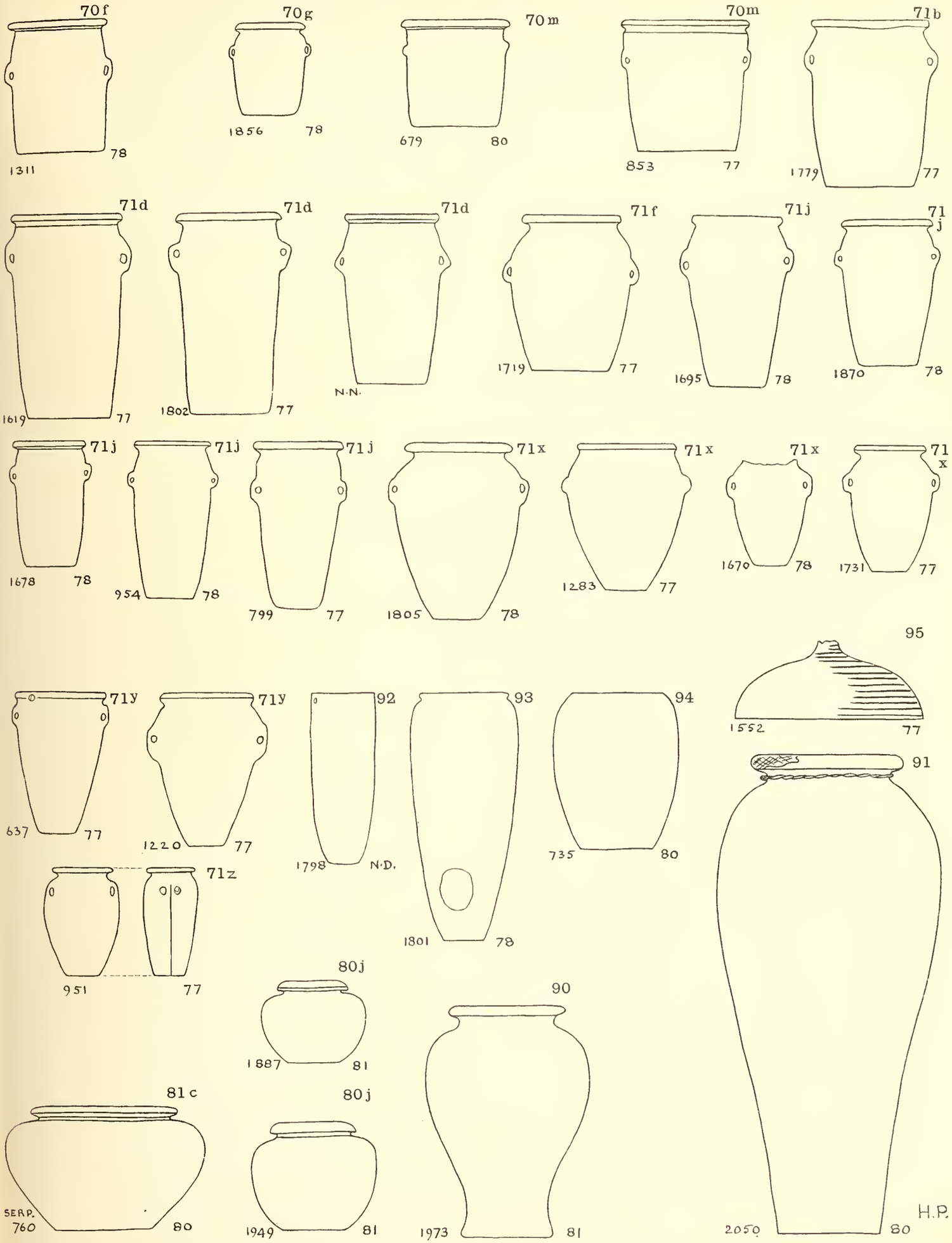
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71y
637 77
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1220 77
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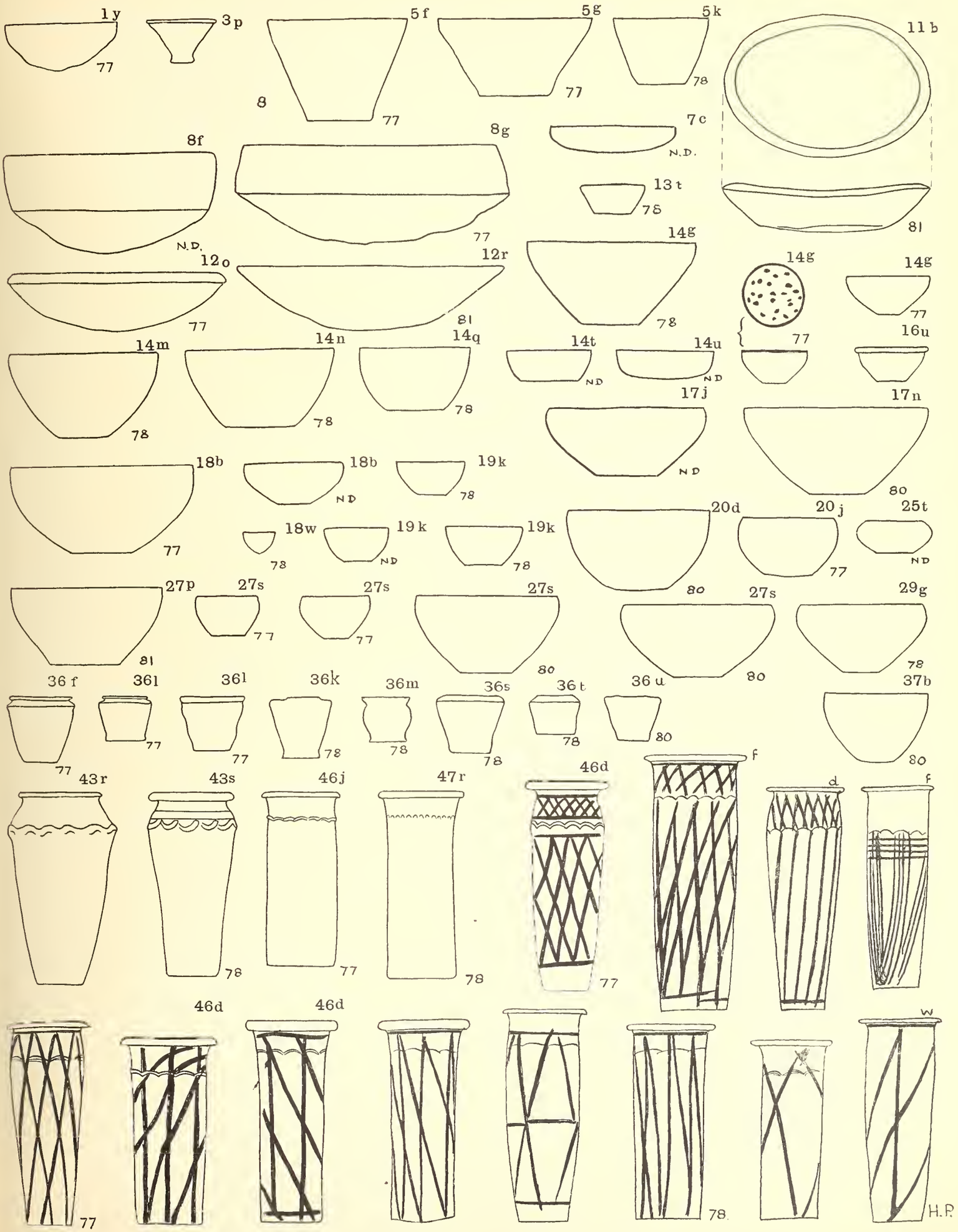
1949 81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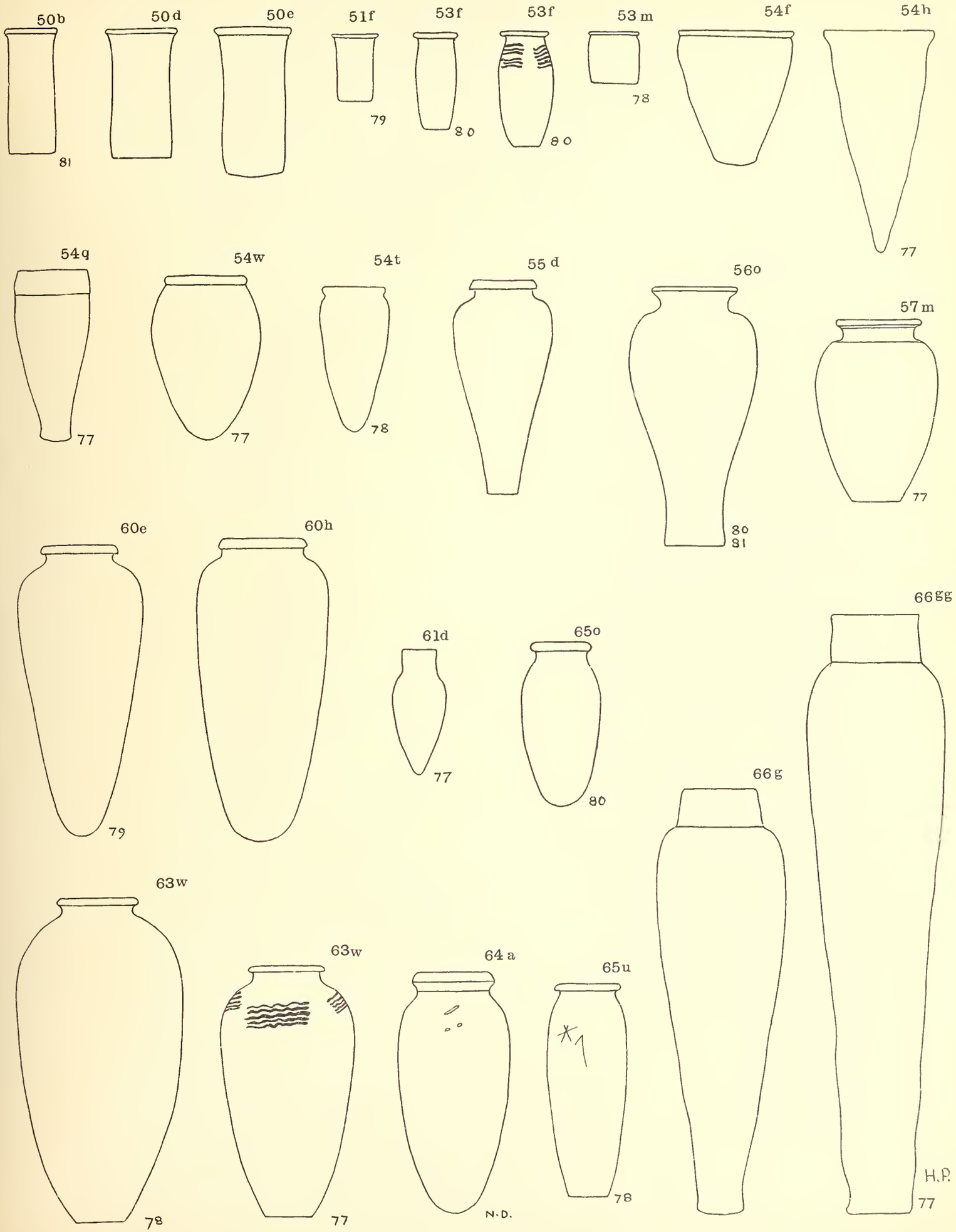
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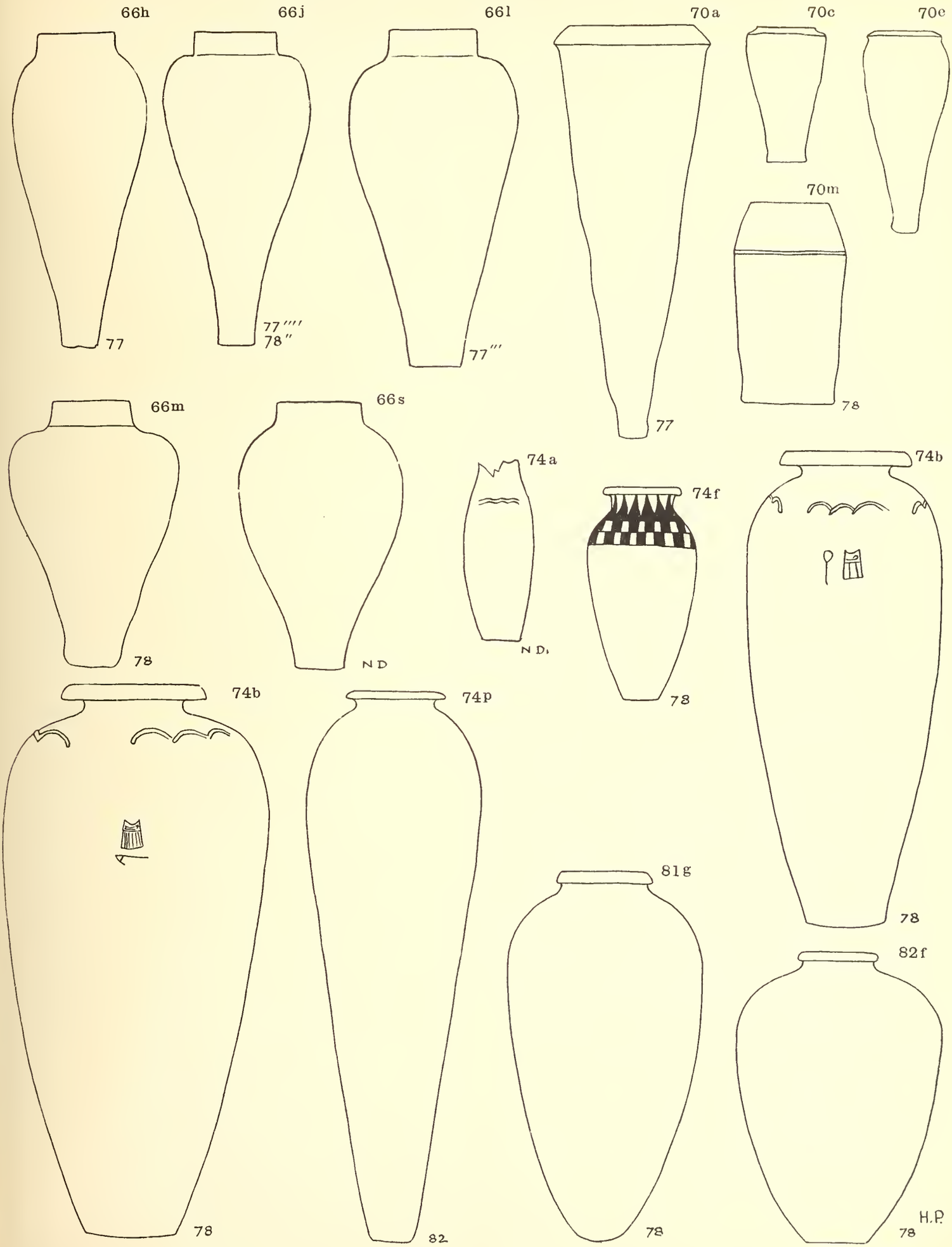
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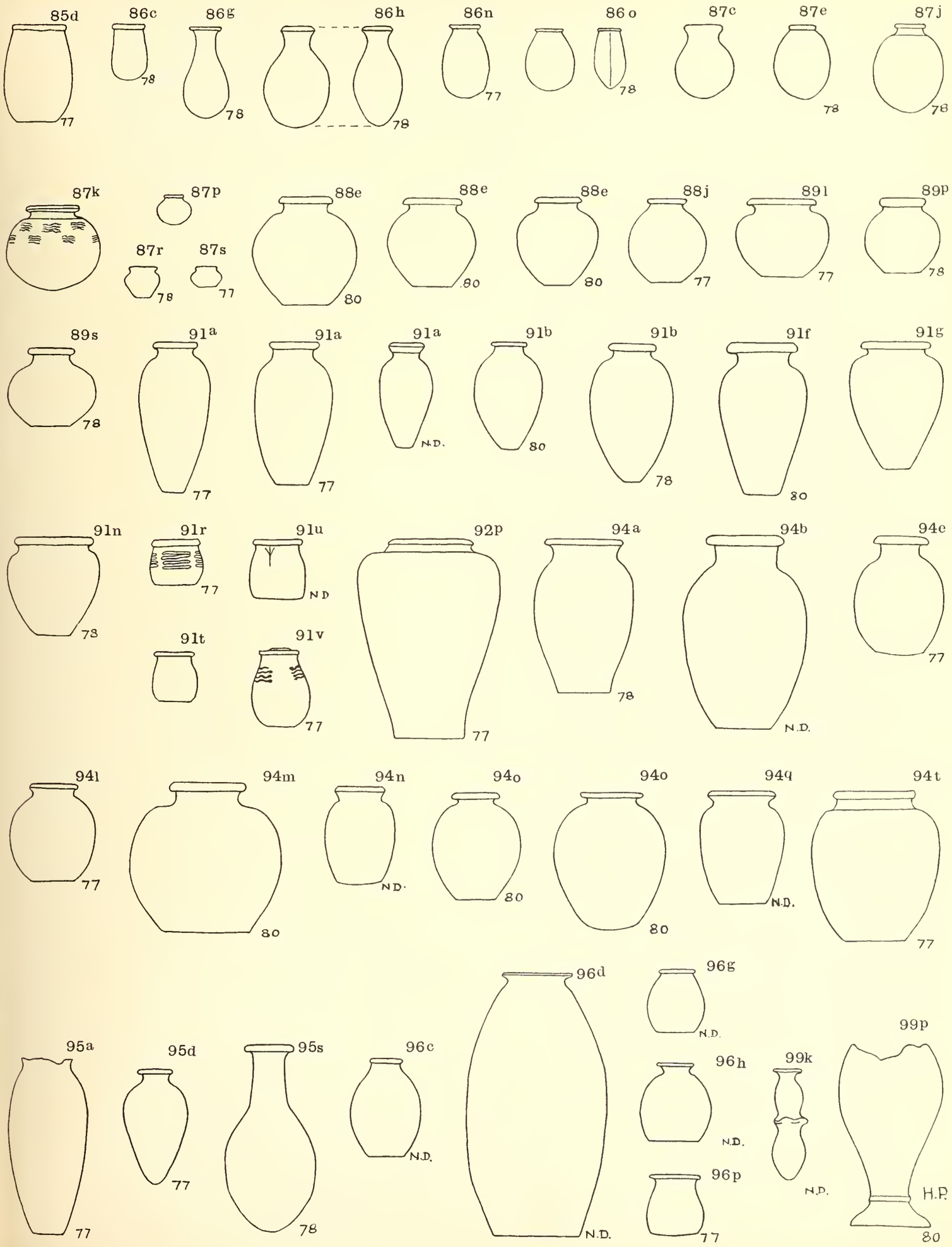
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96d
N.D.
96g
N.D.
96h
N.D.
96p
77
99k
N.D.
99p
H.P.
80

77 No.	GRAVE N·E·D·F·	BODY H·F·S·A·	POTTERY	STONE	SLATE	COFFIN L·B·D	BASKET	MAT	COPPER	BEADS	
609	28·50·75 S	SWM 2	16r 46d h 60d			38·18	←	+			GAL. MALACH.
618	55·30·25 S	NEM 2	46d f			52·27·20					
619	30·53·56 S	SWF 3	3l 46d 67h	19d c 78m						+	SARD BUTTONS & KNIFE
625	35·53·43 S	NEF 2	46d r 66j								
626	28·58·40 S	NEM 2	46 kt 63p 66l								
628	30·60·40 S	NE 4	46d-f 60j 66h								
634	45·80·60 S	SW 2	46d 47h 60dg		c 27j	+					
637	40·20·60 S	ESF 2	46d 60d	71k							
652	30·50·60 S	SW 3	46 h 60m	c 26d						+	BARREL CALCITE & CARN. SHELL
656	29·43·85 S	SW 2	46 t 66j	19d	c 98m	39·25·15					
657	25·35·50 O	SW 3	46d		c 94s						
663	30·70·52 S	SWM?	46fm 60gh		c 97h	57·20·18					
664	38·73·50 S	NEM 2	46d v			57·27·12					
666	55·80·74 S	NEM 2	46 hm 60 h'm'' 66j		c 21s	50·25·15					
671	30·50·67 S	NEF 2	46 m''' 60 m 66j		27d	40·21·16+					
677	50·55·65 S	SWF 2	19w 36g 46 hk 60d-g 87d			45·22·15+					
683	40·75·60 S	NEM?	46 f 60 h		c 92c						
684	25·45·80	SWF	3b 46d			REED					
685	25·27·45 S	SWF 2	46d 66l								
686	30·42·85 O	NEM 1	46d 57m			BASKET					
691	70·40·60 O		46 h 63j 66l		80m	REED					
696	30·60·75 O	NE 2	3b 46 k 56f 99d								
698	22·50·45 S	SWF 1	18f 60g 73f							+	SHELL ARMLETS
702	42·20·35 S	WN 2	46d 60 m							+	GREEN GLAZE BARREL & RING
704	43·28·55 S	WUP	46 h 60d-g n							+	CARN. GARN. GLAZE IVORY SQUARE
706	32·48·40 S	SWM 2	46 rt								
714	28·48·55 S	NEF? 2	46 l 60d								
716	33·22·50 S	F ?	46 p		c 94s						
723	22·45·48 S	SEF ?	46 f t 60g								
725	20·32·42 S	NWF 2	46 h 47d 60g		21m					+	GREEN GLAZE CARNEL.
730	24·42·49 S	SWM 1	46 hk 60gj								
732	30·55·75 S	NE 2	46 k 54s 66hj							+	CARNELIAN
733	23·43·50 S	M 2	46 h p 66 j							+	CARN. GRN. GLZ.
737	27·63·75 S	NEM 2	46 h-p,m 60d 73h		93d						
743	30·50·60 S	SWF 1	46b 56f								
749	27·45·60 O	NWF 2	46 h 60g 63j 88u		7 c						MALACHITE
751	60·80·80 S	NEM 2	46 f 56f 60g			46·23·20					
752	25·45·80 S	SWF 2	46 mp 60g 66h		24k						MALACHITE
753	23·47·25 O	F 4	3g 46 h''' 60g''	14l 8b 20h 19u	51h 98m						SPEC. IRON BIRD BONE & PIN IVORY ARMLET
766	22·40·40 S	SW ch 4	46 f p 66 j								
772	25·50·54 S	SEM 1	46 f 60g								
776	23·47·68 S	F 3	46 fh p 60m	71j	c 21d					+	CARNELIAN
778	24·46·40 S	SW 2	46 fhk 60g 66h		f 89 d 90t			+			
783	35·65·55 S	SWM 3	46 km 60g								
787	30·50·60 S	SWM	36g 46 h 66j								
792	35·50·80 S		46b 66j-l								
793	28·50·45 S	NEM	46 f'' 63e								
794	27·42·55 S		46 hp								
795	20·43·70 S	SWF	3b 46 f'' 66h		c 97h						MALACHITE
799	28·55·60 S	SW 2	46 h''' 60gj 66l	71j	c 97b				ARMLET	+	GAL. MAL. P. IVORY PIN
842	40·50·40 S	SWF 2	46 m 60 m-n		95r	41·19·19					
853	40·55·60 S	SWM 2	3bkl,8g 17n 46d h 60 j 70g 73h 88j	c 70e						+	CARN. GLAZE
854	40·65·45 S	SW 2	46 h 47d 60d m								
857	35·70·48 S	SWM 2	46d fhm 60g-j 73h	71j	20h						
873	38·50·80 S	F	46 k 66j		c 10d						
879	26·50·63 S	NEM 2	46b'''' 60dg								
884	25·50·70 S	F	46 h								SHELL ARMLET
891	25·50·53 S	SWM 2	46bdh 60d	14s						+	
893	30·50·80 S	SWM 3	3cly 19k 46b m 60 j 87k								
897	23·40·100 S	SWF? 2	46 m 60 g-j		c 70n	REED					
898	S	NEF 4	46 f m 66 l			REED					
899	28·50·70 S	SWM 2	46b'' 60 g-j			REED					
921	70·40·60 S	ESM 3	3b 46bd 60d-g			50·27 BED					
922	60·25·50 S	E	46 fh 66l			47·21·13+					
925	45·60·80 S	SWF 2	46 f 60 g-j m 66l 70a		c 18h						
927	22·53·70 S	SWF 2	46 h'' 66j		c 69g						
928	40·60·80 S	NEM 2	3g 46b h 60g''' 66j'' 74a		48d						
930	30·45·63 S	NWF 2	47s							1	CARN.
934	28·55·70 S	NEM 2	46 d-f'''' 60g		41k						
936	20·50·75 S		3b 46 h'' 60g								
938	20·42·65 S	NE ch 2	3g 47hm 60d			REED					
940	20·35·80 S		3g 46 df 66j								
941	30·40·70 S	SWM 2	46 df 60d 91a								
942	30·50·70 S	SWM 3	46 h 66l								
943	30·80·75 S	NEF	46 h' 60g'' 66j							+	CARN. GRN. GLZ.
947	50·30·60 S	ESF 3	46 d h 66l								2 SHELL ARMS

77 No.	GRAVE N·E·D·F	BODY H·F·S·A?	POTTERY	STONE	SLATE	COFFIN L·B·D	BASKET	MAT	COPPER	BEADS	
948	30·55·75 S	NEF 2	46 h t" 60 d g 66 l								
951	25·45·80 S	F	46 f m 66 g	oval 71z						+	3 CARN. BARREL
955	44·55·70 S	NWM 1	46 b h 60 g			REED					
957	25·42·80 S	SE 2	46 f h 60 g j								
960	20·32·80 S	NE ch 2	46 f" h 66 l								
961	25·60·75 S	M	46 f h k 60 g-j								
963	32·60·70 S	NEM? 2	46 h t 60 g		75n						
964	30 50·55 S	SWF 4	46 d t 66 h j		c 87b					+	SPEC. IRON CARN GRN GLZ.
965	35·55·55 S	SWF 3	46 h"		c 21h					+	LARGE AMETH. IVORY SPOON GRN. GLZ. CYLIND.
970	25·55·60 S	NEF 4	46 h n 60 g								
971	17·45·70 S	SWM 1	46 k m 66 j			REED				+	CARN. BIG RING
973	35·60·70 S	NE 2	46 d 65r 66 l		87h						
975	22·35 70 0	NEF 2	87s 88 h k 89 d		81d						
978	18·37·75 S	SW ch 2	46 h" 66 h l								
980	25·45·68 S	NEF 2	17 l 46 b h								
991	40·55·35 S	NEM 2	46 d 60 h 66 j			37·22·16 POT					
993	25·60·75 S	NEF 4	46 d 49d 60 d	18t 71v	68j					+	
994	20·45·65 S	NEF 1	46 d"' 60 g g-m		97b					+	IVORY SPOON WIDE SHELL ARMS
998	27·45·85 S		46 d f"' 60 g		c 97f						
1090	25·55·55 S	NEM	60 g"' 66 j	c 14h,l	69h						
1091	65·38·70 S	WNM 2	46 g m 60 g								
1094		ch	19s 66 l 94n								
1096	25·45·70 S	NEM 2	46 h k 66 l								
1097	32·45·75 S	SWM 2	46 d h								
1099	30·55·85 S	SWF 2	46 b k m 60 g 92b		75n						
1104	25·44·20 S		46 h 60 d								
1107	30·57·73 S	NEF 3	46 d"' 60 d h 66 h"		c 73d						
1108	25·43·63 S	SW 2	46 f								
1112	20·30·52		3g 46 r 95d		90r						
1113	50·23·60 S	ESF 2	3d 46 h 60 h-j 87d 91b		98f						P
1117	33·52·75 S	NEM 3	46 h m 66 j-l								
1120	25·47·45 S	S M 2	120 46 d" 61d								
1125	20·55·75 S		8f 46 h""								
1127	23 45·75 S	SWF	46 f h m							+	BLUE GLZ.
1129	35·54·60 S	SWF 2	46 d" f 60 g" m 66 h								
1133	27·42·55 S	N F	46 m 60 m		93d						
1134	25 55·63 S	SWF 2	46 h m 60 m		90o						
1138	25·40·65 S	SWM 2	46 d f 60 g								
1141	20·42·77 S	NEM 2	46 d" 66 h 87d								
1142	22·50·62 S	NEM 1	46 d								
1147	46·30·42 S	W F	46 h" 60 d"								
1149	25·45·65 0	SW 2	46 d" k" 60 g 66 j	c 72 g							
1156	25·54·70 S	SWM 5	46 d 60 m								
1159	23·40·80 S	NEM 2	46 f h 60 g" h"								
1160	25·38·78 S	NEF 2	46 h m 60 m								
1165	25·52·80 S	NWM 2	46 h 66 j-l								
1169	22·50·70 S	SW ch 2	46 d p 60 g								
1170	24 57·85 S	SEF?	46 d" h 60 m							+	CARN BLUE MALACHITE
1174	29·57·63 S	SWM 3	46 h m 66 j	54n							
1178	20·42·62 S	SW	66 h 95a								
1180	26·50·90 S	NEM 2	46 f m-p 60 g-m								
1181	22·53·100 S	SWM 3	46 f h" 60 m								
1182	27·43·55 S	SWF 2	46 f m 60 d-g								
1183	18·47·70 S	NEM 1	36l 46 h m 60 m 66 l								
1185	30 48·77 S	NEM 2	46 m" 66 l								
1186	26·55·80 S	SWF 2	46 m"	c 48m							
1188	21·33·90 S	NEF? 2	3d 46 d 66 h-j								
1189	23·37·92 S	NWF? 2	36f 46 f 60 g-m 88g								
1191	25·40 72 S	NEF 2	46 h 87d								
1193	23·42·60 S	F?	46 m 94t								
1194	31·43·85 S	NEM 3	46 h m								
1196	18·40·70 S	SWF 2	46 d 60 h								
1199	43·25·80 S	ESM 2	46 d h 66 j-l								
1200	57·23·80 S	ESF 2	46 m p 60 d-g 66 l								
1202	28·47·70 S	SWF 3	46 d f 85d		94b						
1211	32·48·85 S	SWM 2	46 m 60 h								
1213	15·34·77 S	NE ch 5	46 m 47b 66 l								
1214	25·35·75 S	F?	46 m								
1215	25·37·70 0	SW ch	46 d p 60 m" 89l							+	SMALL BLACK GRN. CYLINDER
1217	30·52·90 S	NEF 1	46 f h" 66 j								
1218	23·56·98 S	NWM 2	46 f k 60 d j m 63e								
1220	23·52·55 S	F	46 f 60 g j 88u	71y	97e						
1225	31·57·87 S	SWF 3	46 h m p 60 b-d	c 64f						+	CARN. GLAZE GAL.
1228	27·18·68 S	SW ch 2	46 h j								
1232	18·13·70	ESch 2	3k l, 5f, 8g, 36f f 46 d - - - - 54g - - - - 60 m (STACK) 88e							+	SARD RHOMB & RINGS. GAL MAL.
1236	40·20·65 S	WNF	3d 8fg - 46 d - - - - - - - - - (STACK) 66h								
1237	40·23·75 S	F	46 f		87g						

77 No.	GRAVE N·E·D·F·	BODY H·F·S·A^{T}	POTTERY				STONE		SLATE	COFFIN L·B·D	BASKET	MAT	COPPER	BEADS	
1246	23·38·67 S	SWF	17j	46 f h											
1249	23·38·90 S	SEF 2	3g	46 h"		66j									
1250	24·45·55 S	SWF 2		46 km	60j					REED					
1253	15·37·50 S	SWF 2				87d									
1258	17·40·85 S	SWF 3		46 m	60g				92d					+	BIG AMETHYST & CARN.
1259	20·50 65 S			46 h		87d									
1260	24·50·90 S	SWM 1		46 h						REED					
1261	27·17·70 S	WNch				87d?									
1273	50·26·90 S	WNM 3		46 d h		66j	c25								
1274	50·26·37 S	WNM 3		46 f h	60 d g m					46·19					
1275	30·47·48 S	F		46 h"		66j m								+	BLUE-GREEN
1278	24·40·77 S	NEF 1		46 d	60 g										
1283	28·52·75 S	SWF 3		46 df"		66h	14m	71x		45·26				+	GREEN, WHITE & CARNELIAN
1284	33·55·45 S	SWM 2		46 f k	60 h	66 j"				52·27·16+					GAL.
1285	32·60·80 S	SWM 2		46 f" m"	60 hm					46·20·13				+	5 LONG CARN.
1289	30·50·65 S	SWM 2	3g	46 h	60 g									+	CARN & GLAZE MAL
1290	25·40·80 S	NEM 2		46 f k	60 g										
1295	24·42·85 S	WNF 2		46 k 47h	60 g m		19c							+	WT & BL. GLAZE
1296	42·25·75 S	ES 2		46 h	60 g-j										
1299	27·43·90 S	NEM 2		46 h m	60 m										
1307	38·22·65 S	WN 2		46 h			26d	71rw						+	GREEN GLAZE
1310	48·26·45 S	WNF 2		46 d						42·21			PIN	+	STONE SPOON CARN. SHELL & BARREL. FLINT
1312	45·25·47 S	WNF 2		46 m 47h	60 m										
1313	31·53·60 S	NEM 4		46 h m^{t}	60 m										
1317	28·47·70 S	NEM 2		46 f h k											
1319	17·40·80 S	SWF 4		46 h											
1327	23·42·70 S	SWF? 2		46 d	60 j										
1328	23·39·60 S	SWch 1		46 h m'''	60 g	66									
1331	35·60·100 S	NEM 2		46 h m"	60 g	66j		c71g							SQUARE SPOON IVORY
1337	28·50·70 S	SWM 3	14u	46 f mp	60 h									+	CARN. BARREL GLAZE
1338	18·40·60 S	SWF 2		46 d		66hm			75k						
1339	22·55·57 S	SWM 4		46 df	60 h										
1340	44·23·50 S	W ch		46 h 47p	60 m										
1341	25·47·50 S	SWM 2			60 h										
1342	30·45·80 O	SWM 2		46 f	63d										
1344	33·45·70 S	SWM 3		46 f 54n		66 j l				WOOD					FLINT KNIFE
1345	23·38·55 S	SWM 2		46 d h j	60 d										
1347	23·40·80 S	F		46 m	60 d-g										FLINT KNIFE
1348	46·26·80 S	SWF 2		46 d h" m	60 g h	88u			95k						P.
1350	45·22·70 S	ESM 2		46 p	60 g										
1361	32·55·90 S	NEM 2	8g	46 f	60 m										
1363	32·52·105 S	SWM 2		46 d"e	60 j	66hl									
1367	26·48·70 S	NEM		46 d f m	60 j m			c71w							
1370	25·51·95 S	SWF 2		46 m^{t} 47d 49d 60d		66 l	19j		48g					+	CARN IVORY PIN
1372	26·44·75 S	NE 2		46 f		66 l			c26d					+	SMALL GREEN & BLACK GLAZE
1377	20·45·75 S	SWF? 3	7c	46 h"	60d				c69l						GALENA
1378	32·50·95 S	SWF 2	27s	46 h" 47f h	60 m				98r					+	BL. GLAZE. P.
1379	23·37·75 S	SWM 3		46 h"	60 h										
1380	23·38·75 S	SWF 3		46 f	60 j										
1381	26·54·75 S	NEM 2		46 m 47f	60 m										
1382	22·48·65	SWM 5		46 f k 47f											
1383	30·50·75 S	SWM 3		46 f h		66hj									
1386	25·32·70 S	SWch 3		46 h	60 h		c14n								FLAT SLATE RING
1389	31·50·35	SWF		46 k 47h						44·29·16					
1391	25·47·90 S	SEF 2		46 kmr	60 h-m										
1393	35·20·60 O	ESch	3b 8g 17j 19b												
1397	30·65·95 S	NEF?		46 f" k	60 g j					REED					
1400	43·27·50 S	ESF 2		46 h 47b 49d	60 m										
1402	40·23·70 S	ESF 2		46 f	60 m										
1413	20·40·65 O	SWM 2		46 k	60 m										
1414	20·35·50 S	NEF 2		46 d											
1418	25·40·80 S	SWM 2		46 d h m	60 g					REED					
1419	19·42·80 S	S M 1	12w	46 h"											
1420	25·40·20 S			46 f	60		14n								
1421	26·52 S			46 f						48·23·10					
1422	23·47·60 S	SWF		46 f m	60 d				69g						
1423	25·35·75 S	SWF 2		46 d m											
1439	25·30·80 S		3b	46 h	59m 60g										
1443	25·40·80 S	NEF 4		46 m	60 m			c80m						+	LARGE CARN. BARREL GARNET
1445	22·45·80 S	SWM		46 k		94?									
1447	18·30·80 S	SWch 2		46 f	60 m										
1448	25·45·90 S	SWM	3g (STACK 3f 7d 46h)	46 d f	60 g	88g									
1449	26·50·30	SWF 3		46 h									TUBE		SHELL ARMLET
1453	45·24·70 O	WNF 2		46 km		66 m									
1456	28·55·70 S	N M		46 h"	60 d-g	66 j									
1462	28·42·75 S			46 d m	60 j	66 m									
1467	20·40·60 O	NEch 3	27s	46 d											

77 No.	GRAVE	BODY	POTTERY	STONE	SLATE	COFFIN L·B·D	BASKET	MAT	COPPER	BEADS	
1469	18·45·60 S	SWF 1	46h 60 m			REED					
1476	65·28·80 S	ESM	46 h"k"m" 60 gm	71g c	94s	40·23·					
1478	23·55·85 S	NEM2	46 h"" m 60 h		93n						
1481	30·52·90 S	NEF4	46f m 60 m		c 90o						
1482	24·40·90 S	M	46 h" m" 60 g								
1484	22·42·90 S	SWM2	46d 47dh 60 g m							+	CARN. & BLUE
1489	55·30·85 S	ENF	46f" 60 j								
1495	27·60·100 S	NWF	46 hk 47 h 66g		21s						
1496	22·38·85 S	NWF2 11b	46 h								IVORY PIN
1499	20·45·90 S	SWF2	46 h"		c 21d						
1501	26·57·80 S	SWM2	46 hk·47 h 73k								
1509	20·50·75 S	SWM2	46f 60g								
1510	48·20·75 S	ESF1	46 h	c 21o	98f					+	LARGE CARN GLAZE
1513	32·50·85 S	SWF3	46 f"h" 60 h m	c 18b							
1516	18·40·52 S	SWch 36g STACK 36g	47h								
1517	27·35·110 O		46d 60 m 66j		89						
1518	30·50·90 S	F	46 h"k	13c							GALENA PUMICE
1519	25·44·90 S	NEF2	46 h"' m 60b	c 71h	92f					+	CARNELIAN
1520	25·42·82 S	NEF2	46 p"' 60 h		21m						MALACHITE
1522	22·46·72 S	NWF1	46 f h 88u	19c	c 17d 89					+	CARN. GARNET MALACHITE
1524	32·52·95 S	NEF2	46 r 60g-m	19g	c 97h					+	CARN. GREEN R GLZ. CLAWS
1534	24·53·70 S	SWM2 3g	46 h" 47h49l 66	14r	89					+	CARNELIAN
1535	23·52·80 S	SWM2	46 h mp 60g								
1536	20·35·70 S	SW 2	46 m 60g		75c						
1537	25·40·40 S	NEM2	46d 47b 60 j 94l		c 98l					+	CARNELIAN QUARTZ GLAZE
1538	29·38·85 S	SWM3	46 h" m								
1539	23·39·85 S	SWM	46 m 60g								
1540	18·40·100 S	SWM2	46 f 66 l-m 73f h		97e						
1542	30·43·85 S	ESF2	46 df 60 j		c 94s						
1552	20·40·100 S	SWch2	46 d" 53f 54r 60 h 88g	95	97h				BABN	+	CARNELIAN AMULETS
1555	22·50·60 S	NEM2 3f	46 h"'								
1556	25·45·70 S	SWM2	46 k p							+	CARN. SHELL
1557	30·55·55 S	SWF2	46 m 47m 60 hj		c 97c 98m					+	CARNELIAN GARNET & IVORY ARMLETS
1558	25·50·70 S	NE	46 m 60g								
1563	30·54·80 S	SWF2	46 d"'k"m 60 g j		48d						
1565	24·35·75 S	SWM1	46 f h 47b 60 h								
1566	20·42·55 S	SWM2	46 h 60g								
1567	50·24·85 S	ENM2 3g	46 h 47f 95								
1573	48·20·65 S	WNF3	46 h m 60 h 86n								
1582	22·40·80 S	SWF2	46 d" 60 d-g								
1584	30·60·105 S	SWF4 3f	46 h"m 47h 60d h	19g	71h c 81g	49·21·15				+	CARN. BARREL BLUE GLAZE IVORY PINS
1592	28·48·85 S	SWM4	46 h"' 60d m		c 82h 97c						
1593	20·37·70 O	F 3dk	46 f h 54w							+	CARN. MALACH· IVORY PINS
1594	22·44·80 S	NEF3	46 h m 60 g								
1599	30·58·65 S	SWch2	46 f								
1600	16·40·35 S	ch	46 h 88f								
1601	23·48·75 S	SWM2	46df m 60 j								
1602	25·40·50 S	SWM1	46d 47d49dl								
1603	25·55·75 S	NEM1	46 h m" 60 m								
1604	25·43·100 S	SWF4	46 h" 60 g 66h								CARN·AXE & CYLINDER SHELL ARMLETS
1615	20·40·100 S		46d 60 j								
1617	24·45·60 S	SW	46 h p47b49d 60m		98m						
1618	25·55·75 S	SupM1	46 h 60 m		90r						
1619	23·46·60 S	NEF1 20j	46 k p 60 h	71d	97b				ARMS		SHELLS
1622	23·40·70 S	SEF2	46 h p	24g	44m						
1623	20·42·70 S	SW 5	46d" 66j		69d	38·19			BEADS	+	IVORY PIN CARN. & GREEN
1627	32·55·140 S	SW 2	46 h m" 60 h	15p						+	SHELL ARMLET IVORY PIN CARN. GRN. GLZ.
1632	20·40·76 S		46 h 60 h		c 93d						
1635	15·30·52 S	SWch3	46 k" 94e		78b						CARN. 14 BONE ARMLS
1636	20·35·90 S	SWch 14g spots	46df r 60d		10l					+	CARN· IVORY SPOON 2 SHELL ARMS
1638	30·50·40 S	SEM2	46 k m 60 h			45·23·23					
1642	21·53·84 S	SWF2	46 hk 60d								
1646	25·48·75 S	SWM2	46 f 60d								
1648	25·48·70 S	NEF4	46d" k m 60 h		c 69j						
1652	15·40·75 S	SWM2	46 d								
1657	43·20·50 S	WNF2	46 d 60 j 64b 91v								
1660	27·50·55 S	SWF1	46 h p 60 m		c 94p					+	CARNELIAN IVORY SPOON
1664	26·40·55 S	NEF2	46 k 60 j 94								
1667	18·43·75 S	SWM2 3d	46d" k 60dg 66j		c 97e					+	CARNELIAN
1671	25·40·70 S	ch	46 p	14ou		36·21·25					P
1673	28·45·85 S	SWM2 36l	46 h 47h 60 j 70c 87d								
1677	20·38·75 S	NEM2	46 p 60d								
1680	25·45·55 S	SWM2	46dfh"m 60 j								
1687	22·37·65		46 m 60 m								
1690	36·50·60 O	NEF1	46d k 60d								
1692	32·18·65 S	ESF2	46 f r 60 m							+	CARNE!. BARREL GRN. GLAZE
1693	25·34·66 O	NE? 2	46df t47h								

77 No.	GRAVE N·E·D·F	BODY H·F·S·A	POTTERY	STONE	SLATE	COFFIN L·B·D	BASKET	MAT	COPPER	BEADS	
1694	32·54·60 S	NEF 2	46f pr47h 60h								MAL.
1700	30·52·65 S	SW 2	46 k v 60g 66l			38·24				+	
1701	23·35·50 O	SWch3	60g								
1704	28·42·95 S	F 3d	46 h								
1707	26·45·60 S	F	46b		c 93d					+	IVORY PIN GRN. GLAZE
1709	23·40·45 S	NEF 1	46 h 60d								
1713	25·45 80 S	SEM3 3g 36g	46 h‴m‴r 60d-g								
1717	30·58 S	WNM4	46dh‴m47 p 60d 88m			51·23·13					
1718	32·53·75 S	NEF 1 3g	46dhk 60 j								
1719	25·47·85 S	SWF	46 h‴k 60 h	c 71f						+	CARN. & SHELL
1721	24·40·90 S	SWF 2	46d‴	26m				+		+	CARN. & BLUE
1723	38·25·75 O	WNM2	46d k					+			
1726	30·42·80 S	SWM2	46dh 54h60g 66j								
1727	20·50 80 S	SWF 2	46 h m 66hg		21m						
1728	52·20·74 O	WNF 5	47dp	19c							
1729	25·50 90 S	SWM2	46 fh‴ 60g							+	CARN. GLAZE
1731	20·30·50 S	SWF 1	46 pr 60 h-j	c 71x							
1732	42·19·35 S	WSM3	46 h‴		89						
1733	23·32·80 S	SWF 1	46 h‴m 60d							+	CARN. BARREL SPEC. IRON GAL.
1736	22·48·45 O	SWM1	46 h‴ 60 g								
1739	30·60·110 S	SWM3 3g 27h	46 h 60 m	14 obasalt						+	GALENA
1742	24 38·85 S	NEF 1	46 k 60 g.			REED				+	IVORY PIN CALCITE CARN. GREEN GLAZE
1744	37·25·75 S	ESF 2	46 mt 60 r	c 71h	21m				ARM	+	IVORY PIN CARN. GLAZE SPEC. IRON
1746	24·22·60		46 h m‴		c 75k						
1751	24·40·60 S	SWM3 18b25m	47h		90e						
1752	20·45·65 S	SWM5 3d	46f r	22o							IVORY PIN
1757	18 50·60 S	SWF 5	46 h 94d		c 98l					+	IVORY PIN CARNELIAN
1759	18·45·85 S	NEF 2	46 m							+	CARN. SHELL GARNET
1761	25·55·65 S	SWF4 3g 37b	46d‴k‴m 60d	c 72b	c 89	+					
1763	23 45·55 S	NEM2	46d k 60d								
1766	19·40·70 S	SWch	46 m 47f 60b								
1769	25·47·75 S	NEM2	46 h m 60 h								
1771	25·42·72 S	SWF 2 3g	46 f km 60 d								
1778	28·65·80 S	NE 2	47d 60 j		c 97h					+	CARNELIAN
1779	24·55 67 S	NEF2	46 p‴t 60 g-h m 81g	14m c 71b	97p	REED					4 IVORY PINS SPEC. IRON, GALENA
1780	32·53·55 S	NEM4	46f t 60 hjm								
1781	25·38·65 O	SEM2	46b k 60dg	71h	c 98m						
1785	35 60·95 S	SSW 2	46b‴ 60 n-p			39·20·15+					
1789	26·48·85 S	S	46 r 60 h							+	CARNELIAN BK. STEATITE TUBE
1794	24·36·50 S	NEF 2	46 h‴ 47f 60 m		89						
1796	17·60·70 S	SWF 1	46 h 47h 60d		75p	REED					P
1802	30·50·80 S		46d‴km 47b 60 m 73h	14n 71d							
1804	28·65·85 S		46 hk 47d 60 j	50l							
1807	25·42·70 S	SWF 1	46 h‴		c 97c					+	GLAZE
1810	28·50·85 S	NEM5	46 hkm47bh‴60 l 63w	26l 71h							
1813	23·40·85 S	3k	46‴ 60 m								
1815	28·45·65 S		46d‴fh‴ 47f 60 jm							+	CARNELIAN
1816	20·40·70 S	SEM2	46 h								
1818	25·40·60 S	NEF 2	46 h								
1819	20·40·80 S	SWM3	46 h							+	CARNELIAN, HAEMATITE, SHELLS
1820	25·43·75 S	SEM2	46 h p47f 60 m								
1827	18·45·70 S	NEM1	47fh60d j								
1828	22·58·70 S	NEF 2	46d km47d	14b						+	CARN.
1830	25·40·65 S	NEF 2 3g	47d 60d-j		10f						SPEC. IRON
1838	23·43·75 S	SWF 2	46 h 60d-g		90c						
1840	15·37·70 S	F2	46d								
1845	30·50·90 S	SWM2	46 ps47 h60d	18g 19p	98k						
1852	32·60·80 S	SWF?	46d‴h m 60d-j		c 97h 97p						
1860	32·45·80 S	SWF 2	46d‴f m 60 m		c 95r						
1867	22·45·60 O	NEch2 3g	46 m 60 q 96p							+	CARN. & GREEN GLAZE SMALL
1869	18·28·60 S	NEF 1	46 k								
1875	20·43·105 O	NEF 2	46bd 60d		c 97h					+	BLUE GLAZE GAL
1878	25·47·105 S	SWF2	46 h 47 b 60d	14r 19c	98f					+	CARNELIAN
1879	21·37·80 S	SWF2	46 fh 60d-j	140 green glaze						+	GLAZED CUP P SARD CYLINDER
1880	25·52·70 S	SWF2	46 h 47h 60d		75f					+	CARNELIAN P
1890	21·46 65 S	NEF3 8g	46d 47h 60d‴ 66h		c 98u					+	CARN. GARNET
1892	25·52·90 S	SWM1	46 f m 60 h-j	25m	c 75f					+	CARN. GLAZE ALAB. CONE
1893	27·45·105 S	NEF2 14g16u	46 f‴hkr 60d	14m	c 97h						GRN. GLZ. POT
1901	23·47·50 O	NWF2	46 m 60dg 87s								
1902	22·39·70 S	NEF 1	46 fh 60d								
1903	25·50·45 S	NEF 1	47f								
1917	35·70·50 S	M 4 17l	46di‴k m‴ 63			65?29·31			BIG KNIFE		
1972	66·35·22 S		46bd 66m								
2031	25 50·45 S	SW 2	46 f‴ 66j		50h						P
2035	22·45 30 S	NW 2	46 fh								
2036	25·45·45 S	SWF 1	46 f‴ 66l		93h					+	12 SHELL ARMLETS BIG CARN. GARN.
2057	21·35·32 S	SWF 3	46 f 47e 60d	14a	68m	BASKET				+	CARN. & GLAZE P

78 No.	GRAVE N·E·D·F	BODY H·F·SA	POTTERY	STONE	SLATE	COFFIN L·B·D	BASKET	MAT	COPPER	BEADS	
610	22·35·45 S	NEF 1	3d 46 h 47 p 49d" 60d		21s					+	SERPENTINE PENDANT
611	28·36·37 S		49g 60 j			31·21·14 REED					GAL. & MAL.
616	20·38·25 O	NWF 1	49 l								
621	27·45·47 S	NE 2	46b 47b 60 j								
627	26·40·25 S		49 l 60d								
632	22·42·55 S	NEM 2	47km 60dm								
633	25·40·73 S	F	46d 60 n	92j-s							
635	20·40·53 S	SW 2	49d 50d 60d								
640	33·48·35 S	SWM	48g 49l 60 n			40·25·20					
642	20·38·25 S		50d 60 e								
661	42·18·40 O	WNM 2	47 p 60 n								
665	24·40·20 S	NE 2	16h 48s 60 j								
667	40·60·65 S	NW 2	46d" 60d-g 73h								
669	22·36·30 S	SW 2	48 t								
672	23·42·36 S	SWM 3	46 f 50e 57m	94a							
673	40·65·60 S	SW 2	46 m	86o		49·30·17				+	GREEN GLAZE DISC & BARREL
676	35·55·45 S	NEM 2	46 m 47m 49d 60d-g			REED					
687	32·45·55 S	SWM 1	36 49 l 50e 60 n v 66j								
688	20·27·45 S	SWch 2	47f 48l								
694	30·45·65 S	SWF? 2	46d h 60 g-j	86f	c 68d	MAT LINING		+	ARM^{L}		SHELL ARMLETS
692	S		25s 46d m 60d-g			IN PAPYRUS					
695	46·20·55 S	WNF 2	36c-e 50d"								
712	20·45·65 O	SWF 2	46 pt 60 j								TWO GREEN GLAZED POTS
713	30·53·70	SW	46 p 60d-g							+	CARNELIAN
720	25·55·50	SWF 1	46f 68g 73h		92f	47·20·					
728	40·48 S	F	36 36f 46d m 54s 56f 60d g	87e 99d							2 ALAB. CONES
738	32·50·55 S	NW 2	36 27r 46 f 49l 60d n	86f							IVORY PIN
740	26·48·75 S	S F	1y36 8f38 46d h r47 hm 54t 60 j70g 73f h	87d	71h	MASTABA					IVORY SPOON
742	35·45·65 O	NE 2	46 p 47 m								
744	23·50·40 S	NEM 1	48s 49g 60d								
745	32·57·48 S	SWM 2	46d m 60 g	c 26d	94s	46·31				+	BARREL CARN.
755	25·45·63 S	SWF	46 h 60 g m 66j								
756	24·40·48 S	NEM 1	3g 46 f m 66h								
757	32·48·70 S	M	3g 46 f 63j 73h								
762	22·40·28 O	ESF 2	49l 60 n						ARM^{L}	+	CARNELIAN
764	30·22·30 S	ESF? 3	49 l 60d								
765	25·35·30 O	SWM? 2	36 l 63e								
768	30·65·85 S	SWM 2	46f? 73h								
769	33·38·52 S	SWF 2	47p 48s 49g" 60 m								
771	22·50·20 S	NEF	46 60 m								
773	23·45·70 S	SEF? 2	46 k	95s							
774	26·50·70 O	NEM 2	46 f 73h								
784	25·45·72 S	SWM 1	36m 46 h 60 j 70e""								
785	23·45·75 S	SWM 2	46 h 47p 49g 60d								
788	32·40·75 O	SW 2	46 r 60 j								
789	15 40·60 O	SWch 3	46 h" 47d 60 g								
790	27·45·55 S	SWF 2	4 48l 49l 60 j	81g	75k						
827	29·45·27 S		49d l			29·17					
829	50·75·40 S	SW 3	36c 50d 60g-j		75f	47·23					MALACHITE
835	20·40·16 S	NW 1	47f 60d								
843	40·60·40 S	SWF	46 f 48s 49d 60d-g							+	CARNELIAN
845	S	ESM 4	50de 74e			+					
846	50·75·29 S	N M	3dgm 8f 11b 49g l" 54s 60 r 70n 73f	81f	c 98f				RING		
849	35·78·48 S	NE	46 h 60 s 73h		c 97c						
850	50·30·50 S		12t 36g 49g l 60d r 75b		56n { 98c	40·21·17					FLINT FLAKE
852	60·85·65 S	SWM 2	36" 5k 36k 46 h 60g-j 73h	86h	26d 71w	97e c				+	
858	60·47·50 S	F	3b 14g 48ls 49d l	81g		70f					
859	S		1u 2k 49d 60 n 70m 73c 75b								
861	35·40·40 S	ESF? 1	36g 46 k 66j 70c 74e	86df							
862	25·20·30 O	ESF	2k 36s 49d l 74e								
863	35·50·65 S	SW 5	27r 63d-g 70n 73ck								
866	37·65·60 S	SEM 2	46 h 47m 49 l 60d 73f								
868	50·62·58 S	SWM 2	36 8g 47h 48g 49d 60d-g 70c								

78 No.	GRAVE N·E·D·F	BODY H·F·S·A	POTTERY	STONE	SLATE	COFFIN L·B·D	MAT	COPPER	BEADS	
877	35·53·70 S	S W M 2	46 m 49g 60 d			40·21·15+ REED				
878	38·24·33 S		19m 46 bk 60 m			32·16 REED				
880	30·45·50 S	S W F 2	36st 46 bf r 53m60 j 86g87j	c 18d	75f				+	CARN. GARNET GRN. GLAZE
881	30·52·68 S		18w 46 hp 60 j		97h	32·21 REED				
882	30·18·60		46 hk 60d							
883	32·50·65 S	S W M 2	46 r							
892	25·35·55 S	N E F 2	3b 46 p 60d		c 75f				+	GARNEL. GRN. GLZ GALENA MAL.
895	45·30·70 S	E S F 2	47m 60d			REED			+	SMALL BLUE
896	27·50·73 S	S W F 3	46 p 60 g-j							
926	25·55·65 S	N E M 2	46 d p							
939	25·55·75 S	S W M 4	36g 46 df" 86f87d							
950	22·50·65 S	S W M 1	46 f 48 l 60 p-s							
952	25·45·75 S	S W F 3	46 hmr 47m 60 g-j							
954	40·60·45 S	N E F 3	46 p 47bh 60 j	14s26k 71j	c 90j				+	GARNET & CARN. GALENA
962	35·55·80 S	S W M	3b 46d"h 66j 70c							
966	28·45·70 S	N E M 2	46 h 49 d 60 d							
968	23·45·67 S	N E F 2	46 hr 60 d g		98l			ARM L	+	CARNELIAN
969	27·42·70 S	F	46 hp 49 d 60 j 73h		c 90g					
976	22·40·70 S	N E F 3	49 d" 60 h		c 75f					
977	33·45·65 S	S W F ?2	19k 27h 47p 48l 49 q" 60 d-g		c 93d				+	BLUE GLAZE PEA & TUBE. GALENA
979	25·52·80 S	N E M 2	46 m 56b60 m 73h"							
984	30·55·60 S	N W F 1	46 h 49d 73g		70e			PAN	+	CARN. GLAZE
985	30·48·80 S	S W M 2	46 d f" h" 47b 60 g-j	MACE						
986	25·50·75 S	S W M	46 p 47bd 60 d							
995	28·50·80 S	N E M 4	46 f" 66j							
997	23·50·70 S	F?	46 f 47 h 60 g-j	c 20g					+	GRN. GLAZE BALL
999	30·50·55 S	N E M 3	46 h" 60h 66m							
1100	42·70·65 S	S F	49l" 50de60 n 74b 91n			46·24·16+				NAR
1101	18·35·35 S		46 d 92f							
1102	25·40·55 S	S E ch 5	60d 70cd 87j 88g							
1106	24·53·70 S	S W M 3	46 f 60 h							
1114	50·40·70 O		3b 47 h							
1115	22·37·73 S	S W ch 2	48l 49d 60 d-g							
1116	22·35·75 S	S W F 5	46 f 60 h		c 97b					
1124	55·27·70 S	E S F 2	60 d j		l 98c					MALACHITE P.
1126	25·50·60 S	N W F 2	46 r 47bp 60 m		c 93d					
1128	27·57·75 S	N W M 2	13f 47f 48g 49d 60 g m							BLUE GLAZE CUP
1135	23·42·50 S	N F 3	47f 60b 73h"		c 97c					
1145	25·40·70 S	S W M 2	47 p 60 d							
1148	35·56·75 S		46 m 60 v	24n	c 90j					
1161	23·45·73 S	S W 2	46 h" m" 49d 60 g 66l		97h					
1172	32·48·75 S	S W F 2	27s 46 h 50d 60 p		c 22b 26n					
1175	30·48·55 S	N E F	48s 49d g 60d		c 75c					
1177	25·38·62 S	S W F 2	48h m 49d 60 g							IVORY SPOON
1184	37·19·81 S	E N M 2	60 g							
1197	27·34·64 S	F	49g 60 m							
1198	25·53·25 S	N	86g							
1204	22·33·80 S	S W ch	3d 47h 54t 66j							
1206	40·20·60 S	E S M 1	46 m 48l 49d							
1208	25·48·65 S	S E M 2	46 h 47h 60 m 63w							
1227	35·24·72 S	F	49d 60b							
1235	35·27·50 O	E N ch 1	49d"l 60 p 72e							
1238	32·55·75 S	F	46 m 63e 66m							
1241	27·47·90 S		47h 66l		c 94b					
1244	30·47·67 S	S W F 2	17m 36 46 h" 49d 60d 56n						+	CARN. CYLINDER
1245	47·27·68 S	W N M 2	48s 59g 60 n-p 70n-o		97l	36·24				
1247	23·37·70 S	W N M 1	47gh 60d							FLINT KNIFE
1248	43·23·75 S	N F	46 hm 48s 49d 60 m			REED				
1257	17·28·40 S	S W F	48s 60d							
1263	25·35·62 S	N E F 2	60 j		c 95d				+	CARNELIAN
1264	27·50·74 S	S W M 4	46 f 60 h							
1265	27·55· S	N E M 3	8 36t 46 f"' 66h"'							
1266	30·60· S	N E M 4	46 kmp 60 j	14m	75f					FLINT KNIFE

78 No.	GRAVE N·E·D·F	BODY H·F·S·A[T]	POTTERY	STONE	SLATE	COFFIN L·B·D	MAT	COPPER	BEADS	
1269	25·55·60 S	S W F 2	47b 49d 60 d-p		89					P
1270	16·51·75 S	N E F 2	3k 36g 46 k" 47d 49d 60 m							
1271	17·30·75 S	W N F 2	36 48s 60 d-g							
1272	18·44·47 S	S W F 2	46 k" 49 l	14n GLAZE	56h	REED				GRN. GLAZE CUP
1277	26·40·110 S	S W ch 2	88e 91e		21h				+	GREEN GLAZE SHELL ARMLETS
1286	13·33·35 S	S W F	48d						+	SMALL GREEN SPEC. IRON
1293	24·36·68 S	S E ch 2	8f 66hj 70n 73bc 91b			29·18·14				
1294	30·43·72 S	S W M 4	46d.h 49d 60 g							
1300	24·60·85 S	S W F 2	46 k 49 l 60 g	26d 71h	97p				+	GARNET CARN. MALACHITE P
1302	40·20·75 S	M 2	48d 60d							
1303	26·43·75 S	N E M 1	49 l''' 60 n			34·20·9				
1304	28·48·110 S	S W F 2	46d 47 h 60 jm			46·23				2 IVORY STICKS
1306	22·43·80 S	N E F 2	47 mp 49 l	c 71h					+	GREEN GLAZE BALL & BARREL
1309	35·50·75 S	N E M	46 k 66j	c 71r 92p						
1311	26·65·90 S	S E F 2	46 m 47d 74dg	70f c 78f					+	CARN. BARREL
1314	22·53·85 S	N E F 2	47 p 49d l 60 g-j 73h 74d							BONE PLATE IVORY PIN. GAL.
1325	20·58·75 S	S E M 1	46 h''' 48d 60 g m							
1326	30·23·67 S	W N F 2	3df 47 k 49d		92c					
1329	50·23·45 S	E S F 2	13t 46 h 48s 60 g						+	CARN. GLAZE
1332	50·23·105 S	E S M 2	47d ps 60 j							
1334	28·55·100 S	N E F 2	49 d 66j							
1335	30·50·80 S	N E M 2	49 d l 60 d h-j 75c							
1343	43·20·50 S	E S F 2	46 hl 49 l 60 n 75b			40·19·26+				
1352	25·38·60 S	N	49 d''' 60d							
1354	23·15·70 S	W S ch 3	50d 87c							
1356	40·22·60 S	W	3r 49 l 59g			33·18·16+				
1357	23·40·60 S	S W M 1	64 b-h							
1360	18·35·105 S	S W ch 2	60 j							
1362	22·35·75 S	S W ch 3	70 o 73h 89w 89d 91g							
1365	43·25·55 S	F	14t 46 p 49g 50d 60h							
1368	23·40·72 S	N E F 2	46 r							
1375	30·53·75 S	N E M 4	48s 49 g 60 d-m 66gh							
1376	27·60·65 S		3gl 48l 49 l 60 n 75c						+	CARN. BARREL & SM. GRN. GLZ. TUBE
1394	22·38·45 S	N E F 2	49d"							
1407	60·25·75 S	E N F 2	49 l''' 60 n 74d-e							
1415	17·45·85 S	N E M	86f 87d							
1416	23·43·85 S	N W 4	49d"							
1426	28·40·65 S	S W M	27h 36gj 60 d-j							
1427	40·27·83 S	W S F	3d 8g 36 48t 49 gl 60d							
1428	28·45·50 S	S E M 2	46d 49d l 81f		70e					
1429	47·27·70 S	E N F 2	48t 49d l'' 60d 66							
1432	35·22·70 S	E S F 2	48s 49 60 p	c 18h	18d					GALENA
1433	40·28·45 S	E N F	46d 49d l 60d							
1434	30·50·80 S	S W M 2	46 h 49d 66j						+	CARN. & GRN. GLZ.
1435	50·20·80 S	M	47b 48s 49 l 60 n"							
1457	20·40·75 S	N E F 2	46f m 49d 60 m							
1461	22·45·80 S	S W F 2	49 gl 60		89					
1463	27·57·75 S	N E M 2	1u 8g 36 46 k^v m 47k 66j							
1466	48·25·60 S	W N M 1	3g 48t 49 l 60 p 75k 91e							
			3dq 16b 36f 73h 87c 88g 95d							
1470	28·50·95 S	N E F	46 h''' 49d 73k							
1473	35·35·60 O	W S F 2	16h 50b 63l							
1479	27·52·80 S	F	31 46 hk 47hp 48t 49 l 60d 73h	14m 48 71g 72e	21d				+	BLUE & GREEN. IVORY BOX.
1486	32·54·45 S	S W M	1u 48st 49dgl 50f 56d 60			49·23·21		ARM[L]		
1487	20·45·75 S	S W F	46 h 47bdf 49d 60g		75p					
1490	30·40·75 S	N E F 2	49dgl							
1498	26·55·75 S	S E M 1	49dgl 60 p 75c							
1500	25·50·45 S	S W M 1	49 l'' 60 r 75b 94o							
1507	50·27·80 S	E S F 2	46 h''' 66l	c 93d						
1511	27·60·57 S	N E M 2	46 mp" 60 jr 75c	18b						
1514	30·58·80 S	S W F 2	46 hm" 49d 60 g			46·26·11+				
1530	28·44·45 S		46 h 49d" 60d	18h ½	c 93h					
1531	25·50·75 S	N E F	46 m" 49d" 88e							

78 No.	GRAVE N·E·D·F	BODY H·F·S·A	POTTERY	STONE	SLATE	COFFIN L·B·D	MAT	COPPER	BEADS	
1532	27·36·70 S	S W ch 2	3l 46 h 49l 66h		89				+	GRN. GLAZE
1544	25·48·90 S	S W M	3f 19k 46d'h 49f 60 gj		c 97e				+	BK.+WT. TUBE BS
1549	31·53·30 S	S W 3	49l 50de 60 r 75k	56n		37·23			+	CARNELIAN NR
1551	28·58·80 S	S W M 2	47p 60d 73k							
1554	41·18·70 S	W N M	46 r" 60 h							
1559	25·40·35 S		50e 60 s 74m							
1568	24·55·75 O	S W 2	3g 46d m 49d 60 m 66j							ALAB. CONE
1570	33·55·85 S	S W F 2	3dl {14 9 120j 27s} 46f h mp 60g 66j 81f 92g	21o 26g					+	LONG GRN. GLZ. MALACHITE
1575	20·43·55 S	S E F 1	49d 60d 88g							
1576	25·48·55 S	S W M 5	46f k 49a" 60 n							
1577	32·54·55 S	S W M 2	46f m 47d 49d 60d 66h 81f							
1578	73·50·80 S	W S M? 1	8g 46 m 47 h 48s 49 g 57n 60 j 73f hk		c 98l	43·23·12				
1579	38·60·60 S	S W 2	49d l 73 k 81g		{98d 98u}	56·31·36				DRAWING OF MAN
1581	26·45·40 S	N E F	2k 46 h 47f 49d" 60 g							
1583	22·40·80 S	N E M 2	47 h 49d 60d-g							
1585	27·42·70 S	N E F 2	46 d f 49d 60d							
1586	29·50·65 S	N E F 2	3k 46 h 47h 49d l	18t 71e	{57k 78f}	38·26·20+				GALENA P.
1588	45·30·70 S	F	49l'" 50ef 60 p 81g		c{98m 95r}	35·22·12+				
1595	35·65·80 S	M	8 18b 46 h" 49l 60d	c 55s						
1597	25·43·75 O	S W F 2	49d							
1606	20·42·55 S	S W 2	46 r 49d 60d							
1607	18·32·120 S	S W ch	16u 26, 29g 46 u 70b							IVORY ARMLET
1608	28·48·100 S	N E F 2	48s 49 q 60d 73k							
1609	37·22·65 S	W N F 2	3l 48l 49d 60 r							
1610	33·18·60 S	W N M 1	48t 49d l 60 n							
1611	28·56·50 S	N E F 1	46 h'" m 47p 49 g		78f	37·22				IVORY PIN. P.
1616	50·22·70 S	E S F 2	46 h 49d 60d							
1620	25·50·65 S	S F	46 h 48t 49 l							
1621	23·45·75 S	S W F 1	46 mp 49d 60d		97p					P.
1624	25·40·60 S		48s 49 l 60 p							
1625	20·48·55 S	S W 5	49b							
1628	25·45·50 S	S W M 2	46 m 49d" 66b							
1630	35·60·60 S	N E M 1	3l 46 h 48s 49d l 50f 60 n-p 75c 81f			47·21·11+				
1631	20·40·60 S	S W F 1	49d 60d		c 89					IVORY PIN
1637	20·40·100 O	S W F 2	3b 46 k 66j		94s				+	CARN. IVORY PIN
1643	50·20·80 S	W N 5	46 m"							
1644	25·44·40 S	N E F 2	46 h 49 g 86d		92c				+	IVORY PINS
1645	42·16·62 S	W N F 2	3b 46d 49 g 60 h-m'"	26m 71g	75k	c			+	CARN. & CARN.
1649	15·40·65 S	F	49d		c 70g					CARN. & GLAZE GALENA P.
1650	25·52·65 S	N W F 3	47f 49d 60 m							
1653	21·40·75 S	S W M 2	48s" 49 l 60 h							
1654	25·45·60 S	S W M 3	46d 49d" 60 j		48d 95k				+	CARNELIAN
1659	24·50·120 S	S W F	47 h 49d" 60d h							
1661	40·20·45 S	W N F	46 h 49d 60 j							
1662	27·50·70 O	F	49d							
1670	60·27·55 S	E S M 1	48s" 49 l" 60 b 66m	71x		49·28·17+				
1672	35·22·50 S	W N F 2	46 m 50f		c 97e					
1674	40·70·70 S	M	3b 46 m 48s 50d 66j	c 14h c 35					+	CARN. & GARN
1675	44·17·55 S	E S F 2	49 q l" 60 m 81f		c 59h	29·15·11				
1676	50·25·60 S	W N M 2	46f m r 49d							
1678	25·40·45 S	S W F 1	14e 36g 48s 49 q" l's 60 m	c 71j	c 94h				+	CARNELIAN
1679	30·48·60 O	S W 1	46d 49d 60 g						+	BLACK GLAZE BIG HAEMATITE
1681	34·63·50 S	S W	3k 48ls 49 l'" 60d 70m	58k		50·29·28				
1683	25·45·60 S	S W F	43s 49l 60 j							
1691	40·45·45 S	M	49l 50d							
1695	52·38·85 S	W N F 3	3 49q l" 60k	18l 71j	{97e 98l}					IVORY PIN
1696	58·32·80 S	W N M 4	48s 49 q l							
1698	35·50·55 S	S E F 2	46h 49d 74f							MALACHITE
1699	44·27·80 S	W N ch 2	49d l 73k 90s							
1702	25·55·82 S	S W F	14y 49 l 60 r 70m 74g		{57h 86m}	40½·22½				HATI BULLHEAD CARN.
1703	30·55·55 S	N W F 4	49d 59h-p							
1705	28·57·60 S	S F	36 46 h'" k" 49d 94p		98g	48·26·24			+	CARNELIAN
1710	25·40·75 S	S W M 2	46f" m 49d 60g m							

78 No.	GRAVE N·E·D·F	BODY H·F·S·A[T]	POTTERY	STONE	SLATE	COFFIN L·B·D	MAT	COPPER	BEADS	
1714	20·38·75 S		3d" 46 m 49d 60 g 87d							
1715	28·60·80 S	S W M 2	25f 46d h" 47h48d 73h							
1722	33·43·50 S	S W F 3	46 h 49d" 60 r 87d							
1725	56·28·85 S	W N 2	49d 66			50·24·14+				
1740	45·27·40 O	E S M 2	49d 60j							
1743	24·37·45 S	N W F 4	60 p							
1753	27·55·70 S	S W M 4	46h k m 49d 60d" 75c							
1755	28·45·80 S	F	3g 46d" k 49d 60d							IVORY PIN P.
1756	25·42·70 S		3l 47h r 49d 60dj 66j 70g 89p s		75k					
1758	20·40·68 S	N E F 1	48s 60 n	c 18 t	98 l				+	CARN. IVORY PIN
1764	26·50·70 S		46 f 49d			43·22·14+				
1765	27·40·50 S	S W ch 5	3g 49d g 60 d·j 73c							
1767	65·27·100 S	F	49f 59p 60 j							
1773	30·58·55 S	S W F 2	3d 46 h" 49d 59p 60d h 73f	58m		47·24·21+			+	CARN. GLAZE MALACHITE
1774	18·45·65 S	S W M 2	46d m 49d 60d							
1776	28·45·110 S	S W F 2	14n 19k 46d 47p 48s 49d" 60 r 87e	13f 14e o c	98f				+	CARN. IVORY PIN GLAZE
1777	20·43·80 S	S W M 2	46 f 47p 49d	72.e	98f					SHELL ARMLETS MALACHITE P.
1782	18·33·70 S	N E ch. 2	20d 46 k 49 g 60d 87r						+	CALCITE CYLIND. CARN. PENDANT
1783	20·43·65 S	S E M 2	46 h 49d 60d·j 73h							
1787	22·37·57 S	N E F 2	46 p 47b 49d 60d		89				+	CARNELIAN
1788	20·40·90 S	S W F 3	8g 46 h" 47b" 49d						+	
1790	18·43·75 S	S W F 2	49 g" 60 h							
1791	28·47·85 S		46 h" 49d g							
1792	28·50·73 S		46 h" 47 p" 49d 60d 63b							
1797	25·50·80 S	S W M	36c 46 h 47h48d							
1799	35·16·95 S	E N M 2	49d g							
1800	23·37·110 S	S W M 3	48s 49 l 60d							
1801	28·50·95 S	N E M 2	11b 48t 49d l 73k 81	13a 93						
1805	30·52·110 S	S W F 2	2k 3r 11b 46d m 48s 49d" l 73k	14e 18d 71x"	97e c			ARML[T] CAP	+	CARN. IVORY SPOON, PIN, GRN. GLAZE
1809	27·47·70 S	N W M 2	46 k" 49d							
1811	15·26·60 S	S W ch	94m 91b						+	GLAZE
1825	26·40·40 S	S W F 2	49 l 59p	c	97p				+	CARN. QUARTZ HAEMATITE
1826	23·45·80 S	M	47p" 49d 60d n							
1832	25·38·60 S	N E F 2	47b 48s 60d		56p					
1833	26·52·107 S	S E M 1	46 h 47 h 49 g 60d	19d	94s 98c					
1834	24·55·95 S	S W M 5	48s 49 l							
1841	40·20·100 S	W N F 2	46 k 47 h 48s 49 l 60 n-p	c 72 q	10t					P.
1854	20·42·70 S		14m 27p 47f						+	ROUGH CARN. DISC SMALL GREEN
1855	23·45·85 S	S W F 2	46 k m 49 g 60 d·j						+	BLUE GLAZE CARN. MAL.
1856	25·42·100 S	S W M 1	49 l" 60 n	18 b 70g					+	AMETHYST CARNELIAN
1859	20·42·65 S	S W 2	47d 49 l							
1870	35·68·105 S	N E M 3	46h l 47h 48g 60 h-r m 81g	14v 55u c 71j	94d					
1871	28·55·75 S	S W F 2	12r 36k 46h 47f k 60 r		27d					
1873	20·36·70 S	S W ch 5	49 l 60d							
1874	25·35·70 S	S W M 1	47f 49d		97h				+	P
1876	30·20·95 S	E S ch 3	48s 49 d 60 d·j						+	CARN. SMALL PENDANTS
1877	27·45·85 S	S W F 2	46 k 48s 49d 60 m 66l	14m c	97h				+	CARN. IVORY PIN GREEN. AMETHYST
1881	23·47·80 S	S W F 2	46 h" 48s 49d l 60b	71y	48m				+	CARN. IVORY SPOON P
1883	22·43·100 S	N E M 2	46 h 49d g 60 g	c 18 b	c 85m					
1884	40·22·95 S	E S M 2	48s 49d 60 n							
1885	22·40·60 O	S W F 1	49d 60d·j							
1886	18·40·60 S	N E F 2	47h 49 g 60 m							
1889	32·43·62 S	N E F 1	36 46d p 47f p 49d 66j	19u	94g			CAP	+	CARNELIAN 2P
1891	27·45·70 S	S W M 3	46 k 47m 48s 60 r	19c	93f				+	CARN. MAL
1906	20·40·50 S	N F	49 g 60 m							
1909	18·40·70 S	S E M 1	46 h" 49d 60 d·j							
1925	37·65·55 S		46h" m" r 47h p 49d 60 g""		87p					
1933	40·85·65 S		3k" 46h i k p 47 p" 49d[IX] 60d 66j 81" 87c	50d, 71b w					+	BL·GN IVORY SPOON
1952	25·60·40 S		48ls 60d		98l	50·29·19	SIDE	ADZE	+	BL·GREEN
1953	24·38·35 O	N E F 2	48l 49 l 60 n	c 61 ms c	98f					
2034	22·48·40 S	S E 2	46f 47f 60d	DISH	94s	47·21·23 BASKET				CARNET CARN. GLAZE IVORY SPOON
2058	20·40·40 S	S W 2	47m 60 h							
2059	16·35·40 S	S 2	46 h 47 p			BASKET				

79 No.	GRAVE N·E·D·F	BODY H·F·S·A	POTTERY	STONE	SLATE	COFFIN L·B·D	MAT	COPPER	BEADS	
697	22·45·20 S	S W F 3	47m 49g 60j							
717	30·42·42 S	N E F	46h 59f			32·22·				2 ALAB CONES
727	25·30		60j		20h					
729	25·80·50 S	S E F 6	60j			TRAY				FULL LENGTH
754	23·35·30 O	S W F 3	36g 60j							
885	28·45·72 S	N UP 5	60j		98m				+	GARNET AND CARNELIAN
989	43·65·68 S	S W F 2	17n 60j 63r 65f r	41						MALACHITE
996	22·40·75 S	S W F 2	47k 60j		89					
1146	60·35·70 S	W N F 2	54b 59km 66j 87d			58·29 BED				
1336	16·27·45 S	S W ch	60r 88e		75f					
1374	58·30·55 S	W S M 2	49d l, 50f 60de			38·25				
1390	28·52·80 S	N W F 2	36s 50f·51f 63d 76b							
1438	18·42·75 S	S W F	50f"						+	CARN & SCORPION GRN. FELSP. SHELLS
1455	43·23·65 S	W N M 2	48s 50f						{	GREEN GLZ POT
1494	30·55·100 S	S W M	49l 50f"						{	CARN & SHELL
1506	40·23·80 S	W N F 1	49d 51k 60m							
1669	30·80·50 S	S W M 4	50f	c 18l	97f					
1853	35·60·100 S	S E 2	50f 60j							
1868	25·60·55 S		50f"" 60 n-p 75c		98g	+				

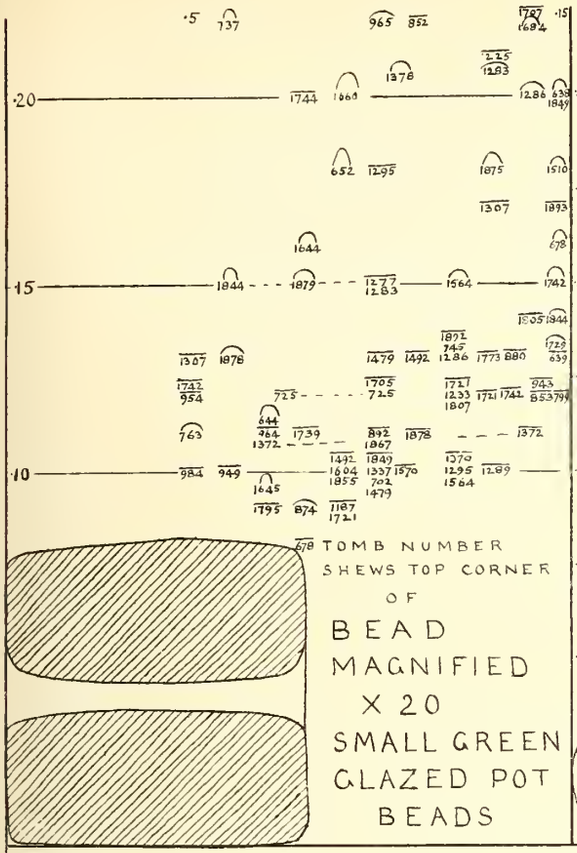
80

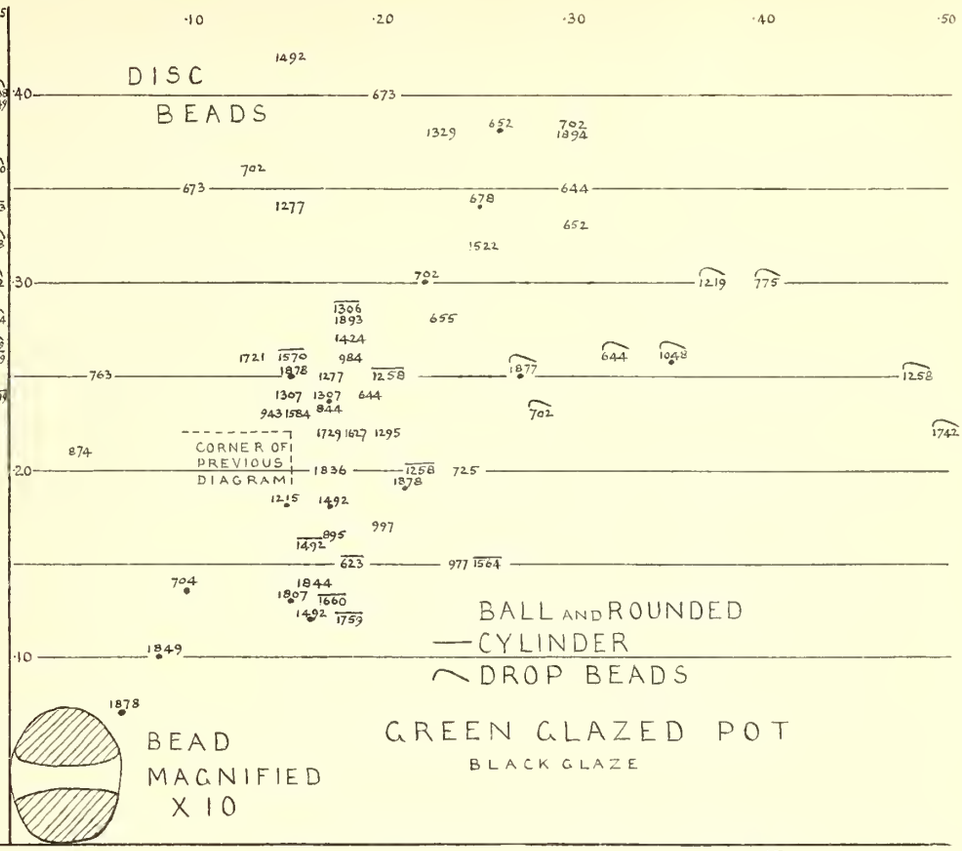
644	45·61 S	S W 4	17n 33r 37b 64d 65f	86d 89m	19d 62g 63l	+			{	LOG ROOF IVORY BIRD ARMLT
645	S	N E	57g							
646	S	N E 2	60gj							
647	S	S W 2	17h 63b	91c						
648	O	S W ch 2	60dg							
649	S	N E 2								
679	80·40·45 S	W N F 1	12n 59h 65bf		19s 24l 70m					HORN & FLINT ARMLETS
726	35·45·45 S	N W F 3	31m 59f			29·25				
735	58·34·40 O	W S 2	17j 65kp		c 26n 94					
760	37·72·35 S	S W M 3	7b 12n 17h 65klptu	85f	serp² 81c	67·32 BED				
763	30·48·35 S	S W F 3	59g						+	GRN GLZ WAFER SHELLS
797	S	S W F 2	3d 59g 65p	92b					+	CARN. HAEMATITE SHELLS
855	40·25 S	S W M 2	17h 49g 56n 65k 74b							
856	30·25 S	W S M 2								
874	35·50·65 S	S UP F 5	63p 65k 67l	91g					+	BLUE FLAT DISC IVORY PIN
876	35·65·55 O	S W F 2	17n	85d						
931	55·30·45 S	W N M 4	50t 60gj	86f 94o		REED				
932	35·65·40 S	S W F 4	27s 59g 65km							
949	25·45·55 S	S W M 2	3d 53f	88e					+	SLATE 48m c
1098	22·40·50 S	S ch	36u	88e					+	BROWN GLAZE SMALL GRN "
1373	25·30·70 S	N W ch 2	27r 50fj 59df	91f		71e				
1441	24·39·67 S	S W ch 2	17h 59p							
1451	55·27·60 S	W S M 2	4 50j 63b	99p						
1528	30·18·65 S	W S F 2			61c,l				+	SPEC. IRON BUTTON BLUE, CARN AMETH SCORPION ARMLETS
1655	32·55·80		1f 12r 24m 27r 59g							FISH SLATE 47K
1686	28·48·85 S	S W F 2	14m 63d	91p 94l						
1689	34·50·50 S		1d 24 36g 70"g 73k"	86g 87df 92fc						
1716	20·43·70 S	S W F 2		91c						
1750	75·40·40 S		59fghk 76m							
1795	27·55·90 S	N E F 4	20d 63bg		62t				+	CARN. GLAZE
1954	44·84·55		31m 63bg 64d							
1957	55·28·35 S	E	13f 24		c 6	33·17				
2011	37·90·100 S		59gp 65p 75cj			59·33·9+				
2026	70·80·140 S		63g 75b-e j u		54l	47·24·9+			{	LIMESTONE PAVING
2030	37·62·48 S	S W F 5	60d 63d 65hk		27m 54n					
2039	40·52·54 S	N E 4	50t 59h 65k 76m	92b, 94m	24v	40·23·20				
2040	38·45·54 S	N E 3	50s 56o 59p" 65k 76m	92b, 94m	9h	+				
2050					23f 54l w 62w					
2051	35·43·30 S	N E 2	50s 59k 65kl 76d		6m 7k 18k 21r 22p	35·19·15				
2054	40·46·30 S	DUCK	59h 65f			39·22·19				
2056	S				24g x2					

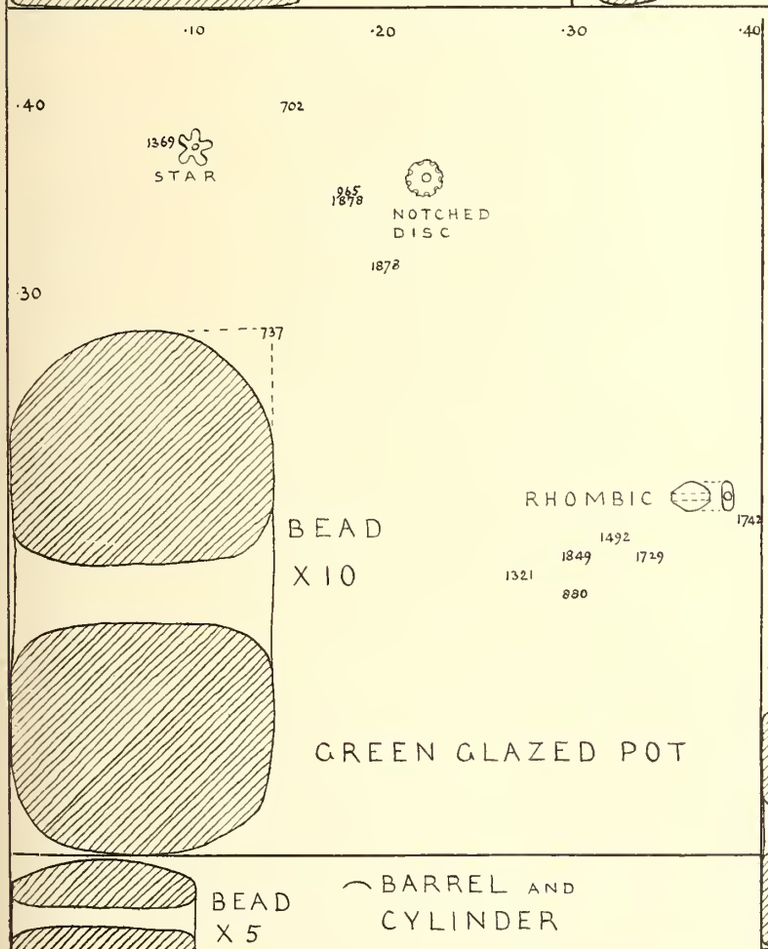
81 No.	GRAVE N·E·D	BODY H F S	POTTERY	FOREIGN POTTERY PL. IX	STONE	COFFIN L·B·D	MAT	COPPER	BEADS	
724	15·30·50	S·W·ch	88u							
798	45·33·40	W·N·F	12d 57b 59b,g 94n			BED 30 WIDE				
920	30·60·60	S·W·M	12r17n 50s 65t							
933	35·55·42	S·W·F	65m67j							
956	72·35·85	W·N·M	59h63s65n-t							
1417	40·65·75	S·W·M	3g 36 50p 57b-d			51·34	+			CLOTH ON BONES
1430	30·45·75	S·W·F	17g 50b 59g						+	
1887	28·50·20	S·W			22y 80h,81h	+			+	CARNELIAN
1888	53·40·30				5m c22t 62h 80h					
1904	45·30·35	W·N·M	17n 63d	10,11						
1907	23·47·60	N·E·F	12d 24 63p'''	12,13	c78c				+	CARNELIAN SHELL & RINGS.
1908	50·65·55	M	63L p^v		25L					
1919		N·E·F	63p		c78w				+	ROUGH CARNEL. LONG GLAZE
1923	20·35·80	N·E·	12h 20h 63p	17						
1930	57·45·65	W	63g''' p'''		10p					2 FLINT FLAKES
1942		N·E	12d 20b 63 p''	18						
1950		M·			9j 21w 22x''y 62p,78n,80h,81t					
1951			27s		24L c77K					
1973	43·76·90	N·E·	7b 59k 76glm		14u 21rs 23p 29l 54lw 24n 31m 62s''	44 23·				
1974										
1982	78·148·110	S·E·	59p,65r,66h,75p,76gm		22y 34 62r¾					
					8v 21c 22ny 51o 62p^t 12b 23ft 54jnry 74p 77n 81r	85·30				FLINT KNIFE LIMESTONE TABLE NARMER
2008	40·65·70	N·E·	19g 59d 63qt 68c							
2016	40·62·45		17m 64bd 65t							
2038	196·127·220		8f11b 27p 56o59g 75v 94l		8g 22or24p 54n 62qr	BED FRAME				OUTSIDE OFFERINGS
2053	40·25·50	N·E·	50s 65n 76m			34·20·18				FLINT FLAKES
2055	95·120·195		11b 50st,56o,59p'' 85fg92gk		ALABASTER STOOL					FLINT FLAKES

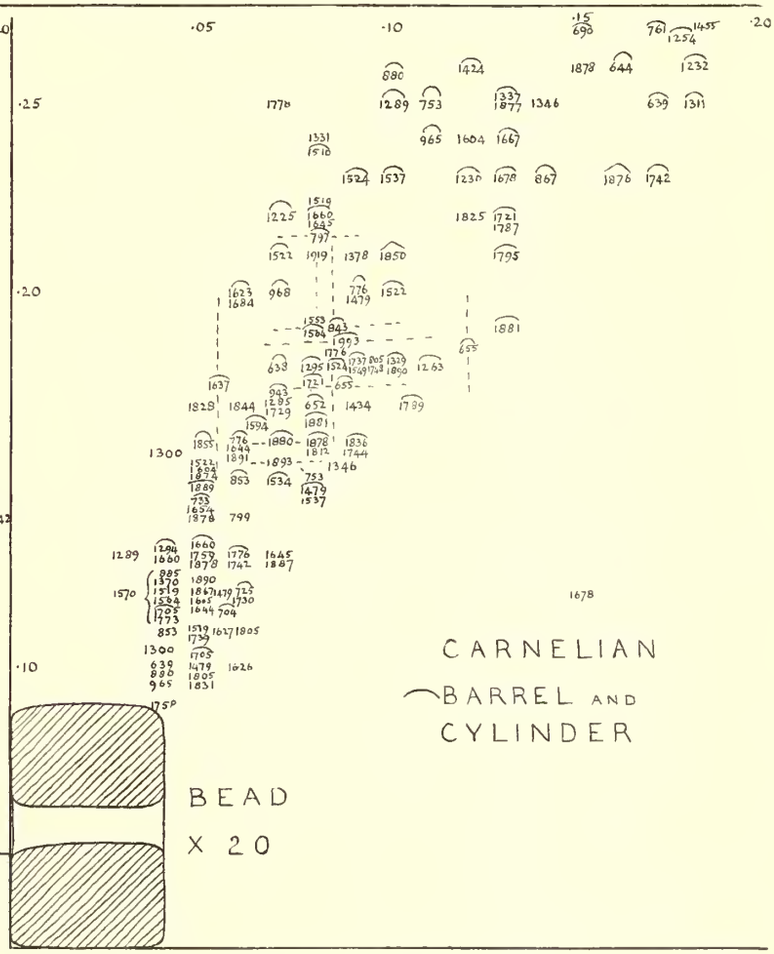
MINORITY GROUP OF MALES INCLUDED IN LIMITS NAMED HERE.

FEMUR	SUM	TIBIA	HUMERUS	SUM	RADIUS	CLAVICLE	SKULL LENGTH	SKULL BREADTH	SKULL HEIGHT	ATTITUDE
	767–809		289–310	526–547	226–244	133–149				
937	422	797	365	289	530	241	134			5
950	426	778	352	308	535	227	145	181	134	133	1
966	435	809	374	306	539	233	138	188		128	1
974	423	771	348	303	537	234	141				4
?986	435			303	547	244	(156)	194	143	142	4
1185	434	798	364	308	544	236	147	178	147		2
1287	436	808	372	298	536	232					2
?1289	452	(822)	370	306	538	232		194			2
1337	440	787	347	295	527	232	133	186	131		2
1339	428	780	352	304	543	239			136		4
?1367	468	(837)	369	304	542	238		182	133	134	
?1383	446	800	354	297	531	234	(153)	199	126	134	3
1413	426	768	342	297	535	238	148	193			2
1434	440	805	365	308	546	238	147	206	151	125	2
1445	437	789	352	300	536	236	149				
1466	437	800	363	304	547	243					2
1535	449	806	357	290	538	248		187	135		2
1567	432	786	354	310	539	229	144–150	181			2
1598	437	788	351	300	529	229	143				2
1610	445	785	340	297	537	241					1
1667	448	798	350	306	537	231					2
1669	447	800	353	305	538	233	142				4
1706	420	767	347	301	533	232	136				2
?1713	424	770	346	306	536	230	(169)				3
1752				305	536	231		182	128		5
1781	436	782	346	307	542	235	140	182	126	132	2
?1816	436	779	343	292	(518)	226	139				2
1854				300	526	226	142				
?1904	427	789	362	304	539	235	(159)				2

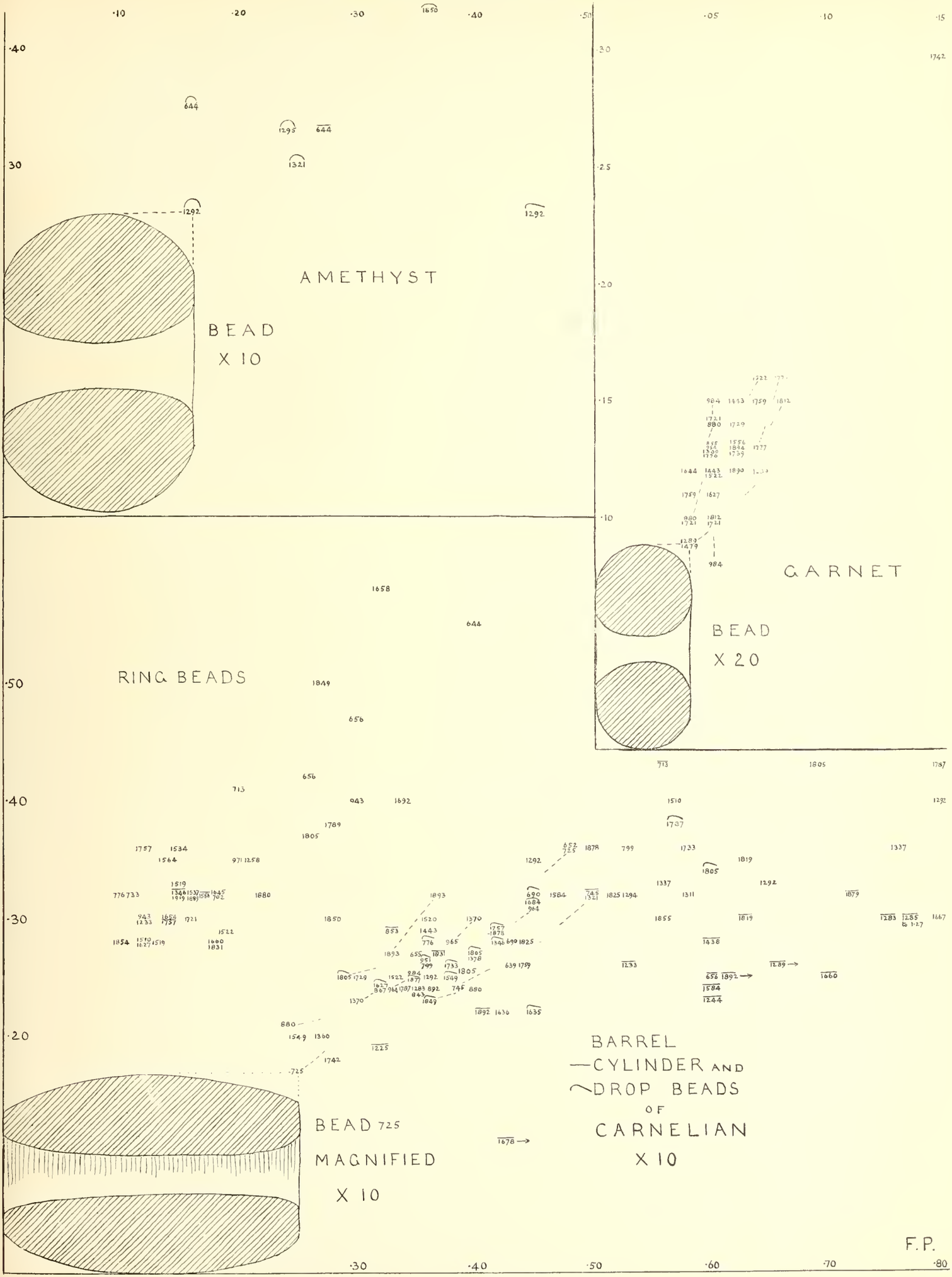

TOMB NUMBER SHEWS TOP CORNER OF
BEAD MAGNIFIED X 20
SMALL GREEN GLAZED POT BEADS


DISC BEADS
CORNER OF PREVIOUS DIAGRAM
BALL AND ROUNDED
CYLINDER
DROP BEADS
BEAD MAGNIFIED X 10
GREEN GLAZED POT
BLACK GLAZE


STAR
NOTCHED DISC
RHOMBIC
BEAD X 10
GREEN GLAZED POT
BEAD X 5
BARREL AND CYLINDER


CARNELIAN
BARREL AND CYLINDER
BEAD X 20
GREEN GLAZED POT

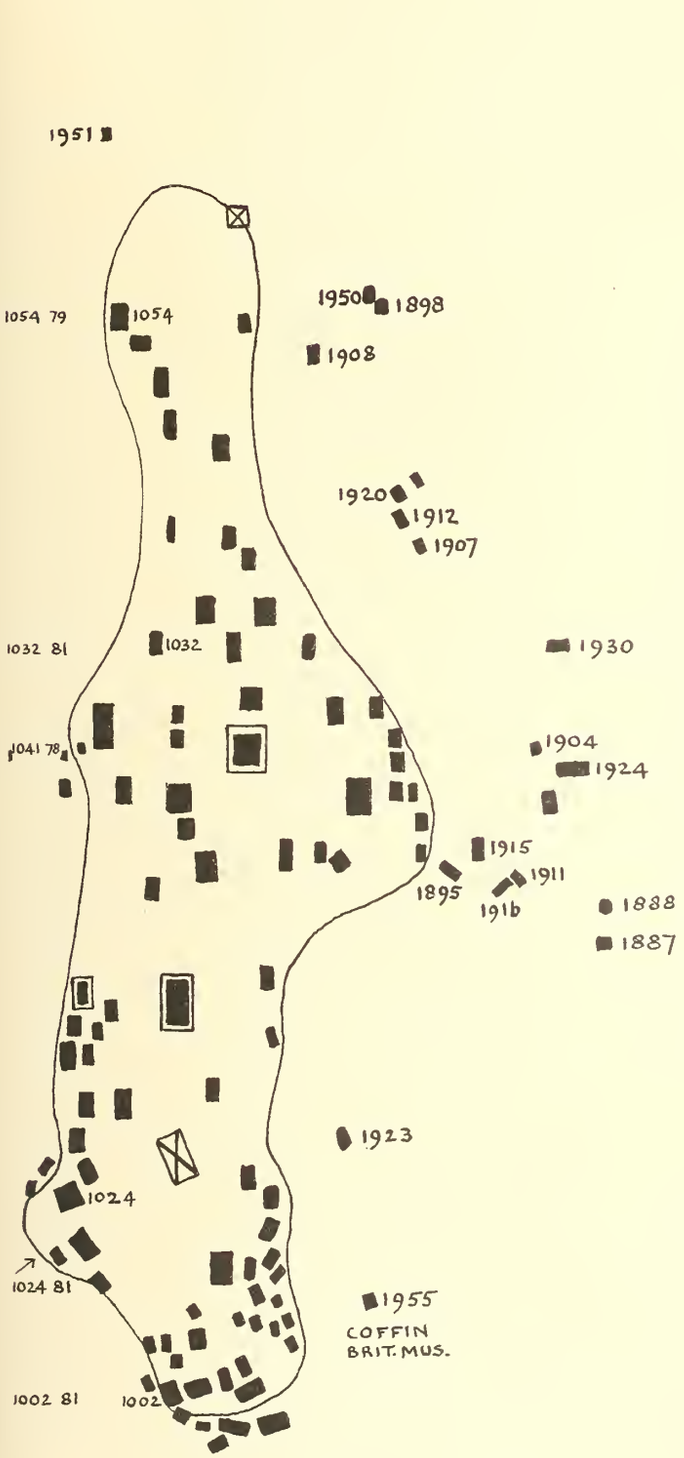
F.P.

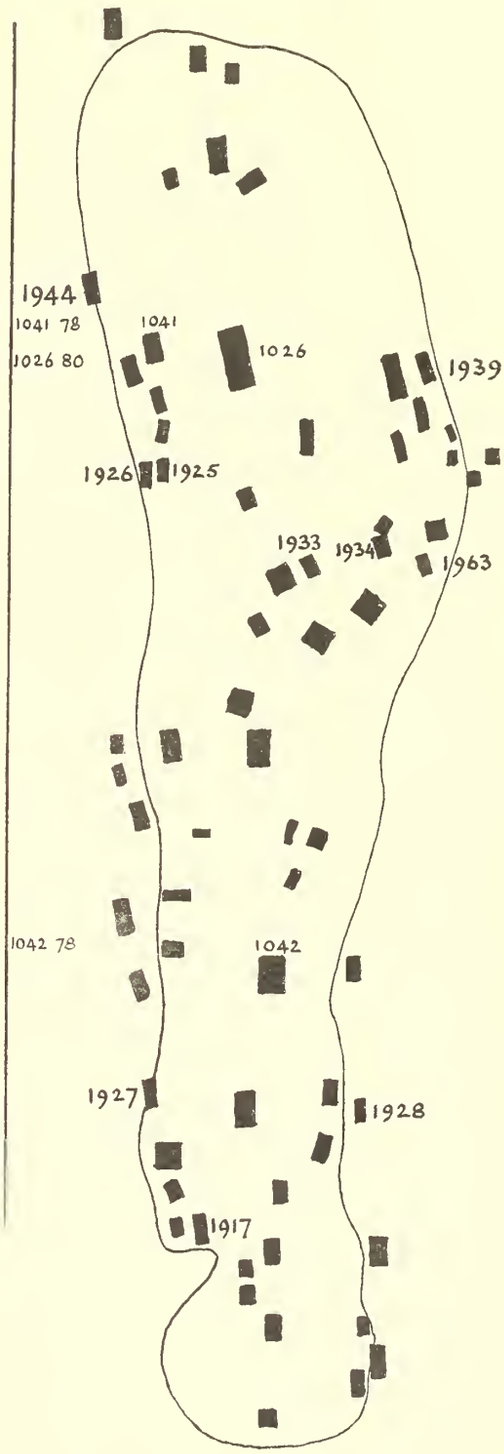

AMETHYST
BEAD
X 10
GARNET
BEAD
X 20
RING BEADS
BARREL
—CYLINDER AND
~DROP BEADS
OF
CARNELIAN
X 10
BEAD 725
MAGNIFIED
X 10
F.P.

1:600

TARKHAN VALLEY CEMETERY.

XLVI.


1951
1054 79
1054
1950
1898
1908
1920
1912
1907
1032 81
1032
1930
1041 78
1904
1924
1915
1911
1895
191b
1888
1887
1923
1024
1024 81
1955
COFFIN
BRIT. MUS.
1002 81
1002

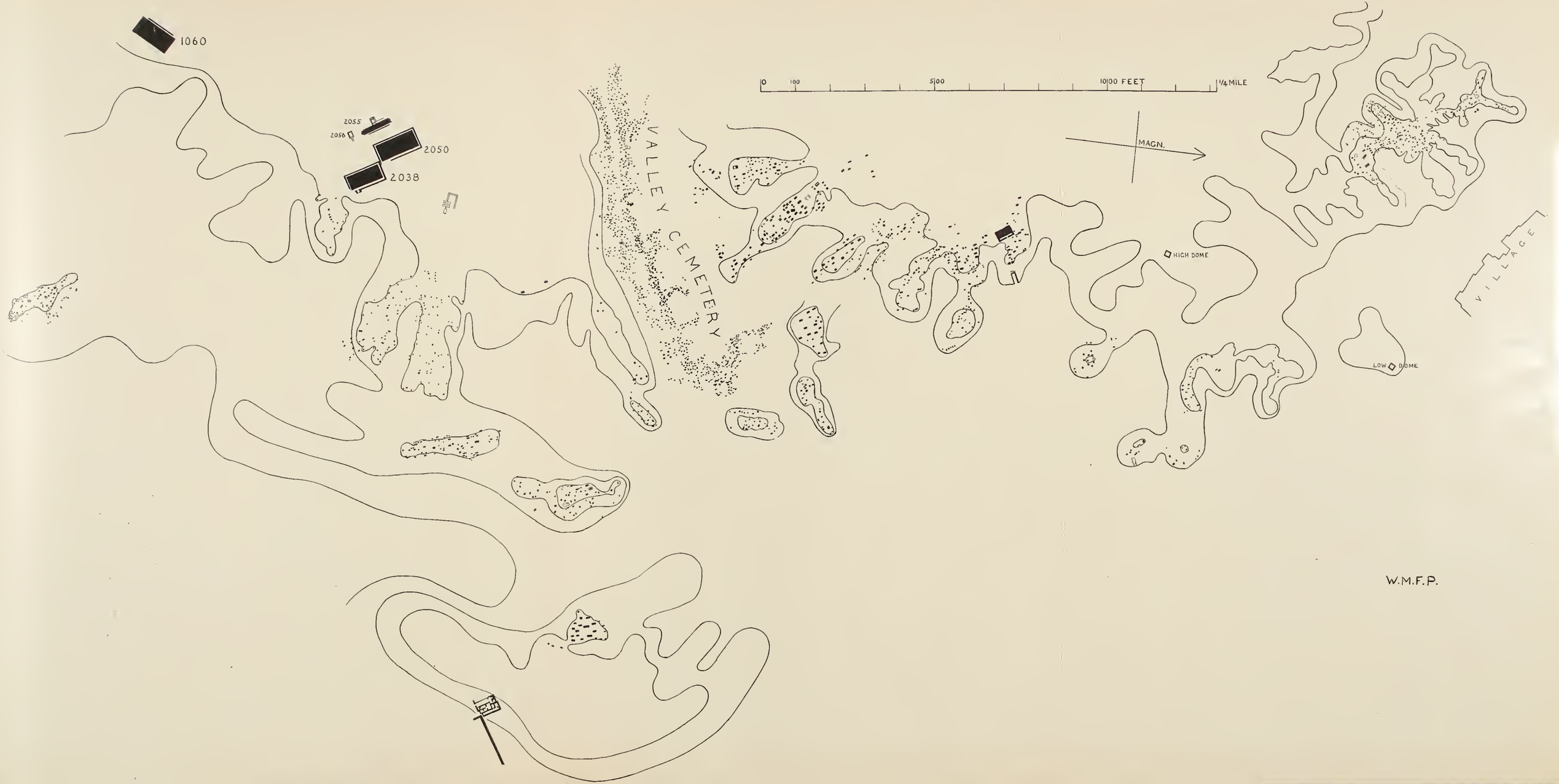

1944
1041 78
1041
1026 80
1026
1939
1926
1925
1933
1934
1963
1042 78
1042
1927
1928
1917

W.M.F.P.

1:2500

TARKHAN. GENERAL PLAN OF CEMETERY.

XLVIII.



W.M.F.P.

HUMERUS MALE

268	
270	
272	
274	
276	1633
278	1313
280	
282	996
284	1106 1336 1564
286	1273 1839
288	786
290	937 1578 696 1636 616
292	1545 1816 685 1208
294	1580 851 885 1146 1337
296	955 1670 1138 1383 1413 1541 1610 1726 1891
298	1266 1287 1577 1743 1880 1140 1536 1676 1598
300	371 1445 1598 877 1446 1706 1723
302	1106 1332 1605 1810 674 886 1174 1243 1801 1820
304	708 834 1168 1184 1339 1387 1466 1732 1904
306	621 661 1302 1668 1752 968 992 1131 1264 1289 1562 1667 1713 1843 949 1361 1399 1501 1717 1781 1800 1892
308	669 709 1879 960 1142 1185 1203 1434
310	961 1194 745 981 1344 1567 1883 1218 1436 1809
312	770 1128 1619 920 1350 1376 1509 1652 1865
314	886 1326 1484 1576 787 893 9711 1305 1318 1485 1715
316	687 932 999 1091 1169 1448 1975
318	663 883 963 1290 1341 1403 1456 1566 1691 1753 744 854 863 1357 1426 1554 1626 1654 1303 1739 1939
320	760 858 1364 1602 1729
322	772 931 1419 1426 1452 1491 1786 676 956 1120 1168 1209 1343 1382 1419 1476 1686 1710 1786 1872 748 986 1381 1680 1780
324	771 875 891 1130 1183 1582 1761
328	979 1181 1551 1763 1874 634 962 1246 1412 1591 1682 1764 857 988 1331 1565
328	1117 1938
330	786 983 1451 1870 1783 1884 931 1466
332	1211 1242 1317 1498 1630 1677 1684
334	921 1109 1118 1284 1618 640 751 942 1281 1374 1384 1505 1268 1294 1856
336	899 1416 1556 1603
338	1221 1097 1165 1436 1653 1736 1342 1500 1681
340	1797 1833
342	1389 1417 1242 1646 1233
344	1601
346	1286 1199 1208 1260 1308 1553
348	636 1363
360	1218 829

HUMERUS FEMALE

242	1814
244	1444
248	
248	
250	
252	
264	997
266	842 1666
268	895 1521 1609
260	1464
262	1116 1825 1533
264	795 1366
266	1522 1345
268	1095 1327 1423 1622 17371798 635 1099 1270
270	
272	1396 1604 1709 1841 1329 1592 1692 977 1202 1608
274	686 769 1146 1176 1400 1886 1886 720 743 984 1469 1573 1664 1683 1702 1869 1903 1914
278	761 1190 1661 1322 1637
278	930 996 1191 1249 1526 889 1674
280	1263 1414 1432 1788 1966 1186 1378 1476 1588 1649 1756 1828
282	799 1126 1298 1461 1487 1561 1668 1890 954 970 1410 1669 1889
284	667 768 777 927 851 1167 1177 1234 1282 1366 1360 1812 2008 713 890 898 1695 1779
286	1175 1346 1349 1391 1427 1902 997 1110 1260 1425 1507 1520 1628 1733 1767 1787 1844 1886
288	756 876 1107 1129 1227 1368 1394 1404 1617 1705 1840 671 704 996 1368 1861 1694 1751 1773 1784 1848
290	1263 1570 1590 1648 1719 694 984 1192 1530
292	643 700 749 834 929 947 984 1133 1167 1172 1431 1627 1642 1679 1703 1748 726 863 880 969 976 1246 1301 1390 1401 1429 1492 1508 1626 1593
294	616 1266 1334 1338 1460 1621 1722 1768 1871 1923 1324 1837
296	783 980 993 1134 1189 1196 1295 1319 1510 1794 1822 768 963 1160 1292 1300 1372 1397 1412 1721 1876 1881 1894 1896 2030
298	1124 1326 1392 1489 1688 1700 1100 1149 1398 1450 1594 1698
300	723 884 1458 790 874 1278 1283 1546 1878
302	776 965 1111 1127 1272 1370 1473 1718 1796 1869 695 752 984 1312 1658 1759
304	686 740 780 882 1207 1519 1728 1742 936 1430 1583 1744 1963
306	924 1182 1200 1314 1907 1907 645 1173 1316 1575 17161781 2036
308	797 925 1402 1836 889 1481
310	923 948
312	898 1268 1499 1597 862 1217 1596
314	1306 1464 871 1332
318	1518 1861
318	701 1304
320	1575 1631 626
322	1411 1572 1619 1678
324	
326	943 1195
328	1226
330	1776
332	1524
334	
336	

RADIUS MALE

218	
220	1208 1633 1578
222	1203 1247 1577 1820
224	1313 1332 1541 1810 1335 1592 1732
226	1729 1816 950 1545 1723
228	1108 1243 1664 1567 1698
230	1713 1978 1266 1360 1762
232	1194 1273 1274 1287 1289 1337 1486 1706 956 966 1484 1669
234	1168 1383 1566 1898 1138 1331 1791 1904
236	1145 1185 1445 1710 986 1371 1381 1565 1985
238	886 958 1367 1413 1434 1564 1603 1761 1872 893 1339 1465 1715
240	1158 1443 1478 1576 1786 1975 783 982 1239 1341 1375 1610 1853
242	787 770 886 1117 1428 1555 1717 1785 1874 1242 1290 1302 1403 1486 1625
244	899 962986 1317 1399 1491 1501 1783 1809 920 96397 1 1131 1142 1180 1235 1387 1538 1566 1654
248	1303 1374 1680 931 961 1260 1428 1763
248	988 1325 1343 1412 1535 1630
250	932 921 1109 1342 1382 1939 891 893 1125 1281 1305 1739
262	926 1097 1118 1294 1364 1384 1436 1221 1456 1506
254	1181 1284 1498 956 1128 1833
266	979 991 1208 1344 1497 1833 1883 999 1211 1246 1461 1591 1754
268	888 1266 1892 1288 1681
260	1419 923 1416
262	875 1168 1561 1618 774 879 1198 1308 1602 1646 1654
264	1120 1233 1938 1389 1417
286	677
268	1696
270	1284 1950
272	772 1884 1363
274	
276	1736 785
278	
280	

RADIUS FEMALE

184	
186	1521
188	
190	
192	1444
194	1809 796
198	1609 1737
198	1400 1432 1814 1665 1798 1886
200	
202	974 994 1366 1190 1788 930 1395 1692 1825
204	952 895 1196 1841
206	1270 1327 1366 1487 1590 1779 797 769 1263
208	1107 1147 1202 1291 1573 1771 2008
210	1286 1404 799 1522 1542 1703 954 964 1126 1282 1731 1890
212	777 976 1358 1451 1469 1595 1668 743 1324 1748 1956
214	873 1098 1407 1649 1702 1707 1718 1794 1914 1177 1186 1214 1346 1461 1508 1720 1773 1787 1830
216	947 1172 1489 1492 1526 1526 1686 1806 928 976 877 1116 1473 1813 1617 1621 1676 1722 1767 1806
218	1182 1378 1520 1611 1645 1096 1146 1167 1322 1427 1631 1889
220	896 1157 1564 1133 1293 1312 1338 1346 1368 1380 1657 1704 1812 1885
222	769 897 1349 1372 1629 1668 1721 1844 874 889 948 1127 1519 1589 1674 1698 1859 1903 **1923**
224	890 927 1110 1301 1394 1410 1412 1594 1679 1694 1879 1123 1391 1401 1696 1648 1722 1784 1876 1907
226	830 895 1129 1176 1246 1510 1578 1878 966 1250 1268 1709 1942
228	935 1217 1278 1300 1308 1319 1329 1380 1426 1481 1728 1744 1768 1881 790 1460 1627 1822 2030
230	878 1896 1189 1234 1269 1370 1561 1651 1742 1851 2036
232	824 980 1173 1225 1283 1316 1430 948 1272 1392 1807
234	776 1124 1192 1314 1836 969 1377 1620
236	953 1328 1402 1769 1832 1572 1619 1716
238	984 1398 1499 1631 1304 1597
240	1207 758 1111 1149 1460
242	923 1248 1411
244	1470
246	1624 1618

H.T.

CLAVICLE, MALE.

126	1140
128	
130	
132	1578 1337 1577
134	937 1361
135	1580 1708
138	968 1096 1446 1540 1585 1633
140	1313 1341 1626 1816 1541 1781 1898
142	955 974 1786 1247 1545 1646 1689 1854
144	1106 1332 1350 1599 932 1131 1279 1290 1567 1939 850 1399 1476 1568 1691 1715 1780 1865 1950
146	1109 1284 1331 1448 1505 1538 1723 1739 1097 1195 1434
148	1169 1413 1274 1445
150	697 956 971 1491 1717 1783 1809 982 1338 1553
152	995 1209 1221 1308 1456 1485 1670 920 1245 1260 1281 1383 1451 1729
154	931 932 1180 1303 1403 1576 821 988 1265 1308 1364 1381 1382 1561 1564 1682 1710
156	986 1288 1389 1417 1872 983 1120
158	1181 1344 1419 1883 1383 1677 1904
180	1375 1785 1285 1342 1558 1870
182	1128 1199 1305 1698
164	1239 1384 1415 1426 1885 1894 1374 1428 1555 1618
166	1317 1456 1498
168	
170	1713
172	898 1882 1738

TIBIA, MALE.

314	
316	
318	
320	712 1273 1577
322	
324	1898 926 1541 1633 1918
325	1732
328	
330	1171 1313 1361 1595 1285 1448 1717
332	1140 1242 1335 1536 1820 1843 1838
334	1243 1302 1605 894 1138 1468
336	1810 966 1106 1145
338	1208 1303 1743
340	988 1318 1610 1880 1813 974 1183 1678
342	1413 1486 1494 1586 1723 982 1545 1816 1828
344	881 1463 1827 1374 1509
346	1555 1585 1691 1713 1781 1168 1305 1337 1448 1708
348	961 974 1247 1870 1218 1274 1540 1729
350	848 1131 1194 1501 1554 1578 1667 1866 1586 1783
352	861 950 958 1339 1445 1514 1800 881 893 1332 1481 1496 1586 1614 1669 1884 1672 1912
354	948 976 988 1203 1280 1383 1436 1565 1567 1715 1142 1158 1562 1580
356	1289 1375 1387 1584 1592 1625 1774 1786 1881 1975 934 1117 1350 1535
358	632 1638 1708 1712 1865 1939 1224 1576
380	1184 1785 774 868 1476
362	709 748 883 928 981 995 1174 1382 1763 1870 1892 1904 869 676 898 971 1121 1158 1466 1630 1710 917
364	922 1091 1185 1384 745 937 1221 1341 1434 1603
386	1121 1399 667 787 1484 1808
368	1780 885 861 863 1211 1331 1371 1403 1780 1786 1367 1738
370	711 875 1180 1288 1379 1452 1854 1919 920 880 1374
372	1287 1325 1455 1682 1754 1128 1245 1317 1381 1486 1685
374	966 1120 1264 1412 1419 1428
378	988 991 1097 1653 1208 1286 1384 1487
378	744 931 1090 1284 1426 1500 1209 1518
380	921 1938 1118 1260 1281 1751
382	785 999 1451 1505 1284 1408 1677 1883
384	942 1435 1704 1726
386	1165 1946 1797 1181 1199 1456 1551 1601
388	1233 1563 1802 1684
390	1555 1586 1281 1958
392	772 1285 1357 1383 1415 1681 634
394	1108 1342 708 1344
396	776 1343 1950
398	945 1533 751 1308
400	1884
402	
404	
406	1389 1417

CLAVICLE, FEMALE.

110	1469
112	1423
114	1573 1095 1400 1521
116	1444 1955 1748
118	953 1408
120	1257
122	1098 1263 1557 1844 1914
124	1146 1177 1617 1841 1128 1234
126	898 924 1322 1395 1837 1757 1784 1210 1858 1685 1814 2008
128	933 975 1822 1886 1282 1378 1487 1507 1664
130	1300 1461 1594 1629 1869 1875 1985 980 1258 1271 1316 1386 1702 1789 1784
132	939 1116 1319 1324 1390 1525 1589 1658 1907 851 1954 1182 1312 1346 1508
134	996 1127 1391 1394 1427 1811 1896 929 1958 1480 1524 1732 1728 1737 1923
136	976 1282 1338 1365 1398 1410 1425 1510 1827 1659 882 1133 1327 1388 1432 1700 1805
138	925 1207 1347 1359 1404 1411 1705 1758 1830 1837 994 1107 1110 1167 1270 1642 1744 1787
140	982 1250 1433 1464 1657 1733
142	993 1157 1631 1719 1859 1100 1111 1173 1283 1398 1935
144	1269 1450 1936 923
146	1196 1499 1806 1308 1329 1587 1807
148	1982 1392 1796
150	984 1716
152	1189 1470
154	1779
156	

TIBIA. FEMALE.

284	1814 1444
286	
288	
280	1831
282	1571 1869
294	1327 1408
296	785 1454
298	1604 1550 1685
300	1661
302	1780 1855 1622 1941
304	930 1190 842 1497 1580 1609
308	1533 1573 1890 1461 1507
308	
310	1432 994 1737 1859 2023
312	1253 1355 1368 1395 1508 1695 1748 1825 947 1322 1642 1840
314	975 1201 1521 1525 1721 1788 1914 1848 1886 2030
316	799 1390 1443 1537 1641 1731 977 1773
318	1692 1857 1262
320	715 798 1186 1757 1803 1835 1837 1188 1589 1817 1771 1788
322	887 743 759 984 1400 1482 1522 1890 1788 1818 1822 1879 700 720 769 953 1189 1348 1384 1407 1722 1806
324	671 854 1095 1249 1258 1368 1396 1423 1458 1674 1858 1888 1828 1830 994 713 962 993 1201 1404 1588
328	895 970 1675 1705 1787 1677 781 1118 1157 1412 1458 1528 1657 1658 1684 1704 1730 1744 1878 1901
328	1148 1167 1210 1282 1480 1594 1664 1784 1885 1107 1891
330	1427 1876 1942 1177 1324 1475 1648 1871 1903
332	927 935 948 1099 1271 1334 1347 1391 1611 1645 1688 1703 1709 1838 1392 1521
334	777 878 898 1125 1283 1288 1302 1312 1561 1779 1902 1953 896 871 1325 1829 1728 1907
336	1207 1378 1570 1678 1688
333	1100 1124 1172 1234 1291 704 748 889 897 1121 1285 1314 1338 1345 1596 1813 1707 1812 756 1227 1310 1319 1426
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342	1110 1113 1129 1278 1316 1358 1372 1401 1431 1473 1508 1520 1644 1651 1923 1790 1301 1311 1491
344	951 965 980 1410 932 1127 1370 1470
346	776 1250 1348 1390 705 1217 1398 1929 1489 1519 1794 1805
348	633 763 925 989 1173 1592 1733 1742 1111 1175 1300
350	863 1244 1259 1716 1832 1365 1572 1759
352	1135 740 797 1450 1858 1894
354	880 880 1329 1402 752
856	874 923 1411 1616 1195
358	1272 1819 1631 1758 1807 1363
360	943 1489 1935
362	1134 1308 924 1192 1430 1593 1776
364	1494 1804
386	1256 1575 1698
368	
370	1518
372	
374	
376	1524
378	1700

H. T.

FEMUR MALE

386	
388	888
390	1130
392	
394	977
396	1633
398	1171
400	712
402	621
404	1106
406	1313 1206 1273
408	955
410	609
412	
414	1274 1468 1577 1770 1820 1918 1545
416	1580 1895
418	1243 1509 1676 1880
420	848 1585 1706 1332 1541 1826
422	937 1318 1446 647 974 1265 1335 1361 1463 1717 1723 1726 1827
424	674 1138 1578 1713 1536
426	661 950 1413 1540 1904
428	1339 1605 926
430	883 1203 1566 1105
432	894 956 971 1350 1428 1567 1670 1801 1839 1843 1891 669 745 885 1140 1184 1494 1564
434	861 963 1185 1399 1810 966 986 1638 1939
436	1168 1287 1290 1303 1374 1452 1501 1562 1781 1816 760 920 932 962 1091 1117 1218 1302 1445 1466 1565 1598 1865
438	949 981 1145 1345 1819 1591
440	663 877 1242 1337 1434 1484 1800 1485 1740 1975
442	786 879 891 893 1131 1158 1194 1299 1305 1498 1592 1614 1625 16731743 1864 1872 1913 632 708 958 1224 1448 1682 17121786
444	1554 1917 934 1384 1403 1481 1539 1610
446	624 679 709 854 886 961 1096 1142 1174 1247 1383 1715 1732 1754 676 931 1183 1576 1669 1753 1774
448	783 787 995 1097 1121 1364 1375 1412 1491 1667 1729 1535 1630
450	711 1090 1426 1586 1245 1555
452	744 899 1289 1674 1710 1783 1892 636 983 1341 1379 1382 1505
454	942 1209 1221 1343 748 1264 1486
456	757 988 1325 999 1141 1538 1739
458	634 985 1387 770 1928
460	875 1331 1455 1680 1785 1809 1208 1451
462	774 1199 1211 1233 1266 1281 1497 1654 1780 1874 1912 618 625687 706979 1419 1534 1685 1751 1870
464	785 1708 1260 1317 1618
466	1118 1476 1653 1677
468	857 921 1308 1344 1387 1381 1883 1180
470	1166 1357
472	768 991 1181 1556 1603 1797 772
474	751 1342 1415 1284
476	1435 1736 1406 1602
478	1136
480	
482	1294 1500 1601 1120 1436 1684
484	1109 1159 1165 1363 1696 829
486	945 1553 1950
488	1456 1333 1285
490	1933 1646
492	1856
494	1389 1417 1551
496	1681 1884
498	

FEMUR FEMALE

342	
344	1444
346	842
348	
350	
352	649
354	
356	
358	1814
360	
362	
364	1327
366	635 1573
368	
370	
372	1665 1825 895 975 1571
374	1702 1841 1886 1526
376	1395 1414 1508 1863 1737
378	795 954 1955
380	1429 1454 1521 1454 1461
382	777 1172 1176 1408 1432 1622 1650 1799 1847 761 952 1190 1202 1400 1423 1537
384	769 1790 884 1731
386	1609 1200
388	1443 1604
390	715 1148 1890 1914 659 759 1692
392	713 720 873 994 1590 1661 1788 2008 930 935
394	1191 977 1196 1282 1637 1828
396	667 743 964 1095 1133 1188 1322 1487 1818 1366 1380 1431 1721 1824
398	694 1189 1298 1507 1525 1840 1844 1773
400	799 1157 656 749 1347 1642 1768 1885
402	671 953 1116 1346 1407 1458 1520 1748 1757 1771 1942 704 1425 1533 1657 1695 1806
404	969 1345 1522 846 1129 1283 1286 1358 1722 1835
406	755 1099 1234 1291 1378 1410 1589 1664 1794 1803 686 776 1192 1250 1329 1404 1469 1641 1686 1784 1787 1837
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410	723 1492 1561 1581 1709 1822 890 1838 1877
412	889 947 993 1475 1621 1675 1779 1902 1100 1113 1126 1167 1253 1258 1312 1316 1338 1391 1510 1611 1620 1733 1744
414	924 951 1210 1263 1271 1319 1324 1613 1617 1720 1923 700 1193
416	633 798 897 1135 1326 1368 1597 1658 1730 2030 1107 1450 1594 1651 1690
418	645 697 740 1186 1278 1292 1396 1557 1727 762 1160 1855 2036
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422	725 752 790 1301 1370 1392 834 1182 1210 1227 1372 1645 1705 1707 1851
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432	619 880 1270 1304 1519 1563 1688 1832 1859 1390 1390
434	923 1269 1272 1572 1616 1903 874 892 1207 1759
436	925 929 1110 1716 1894 1175 1295 1306 1411
438	797 1195 1377 1464
440	1631 1805
442	698 980 1173 1217 1589 965 1593 1728 1836
444	1402 1575 984 1398 1481
446	1244 1619 1596 1776
448	943 1678
450	
452	1470 1698 1430 1225
454	
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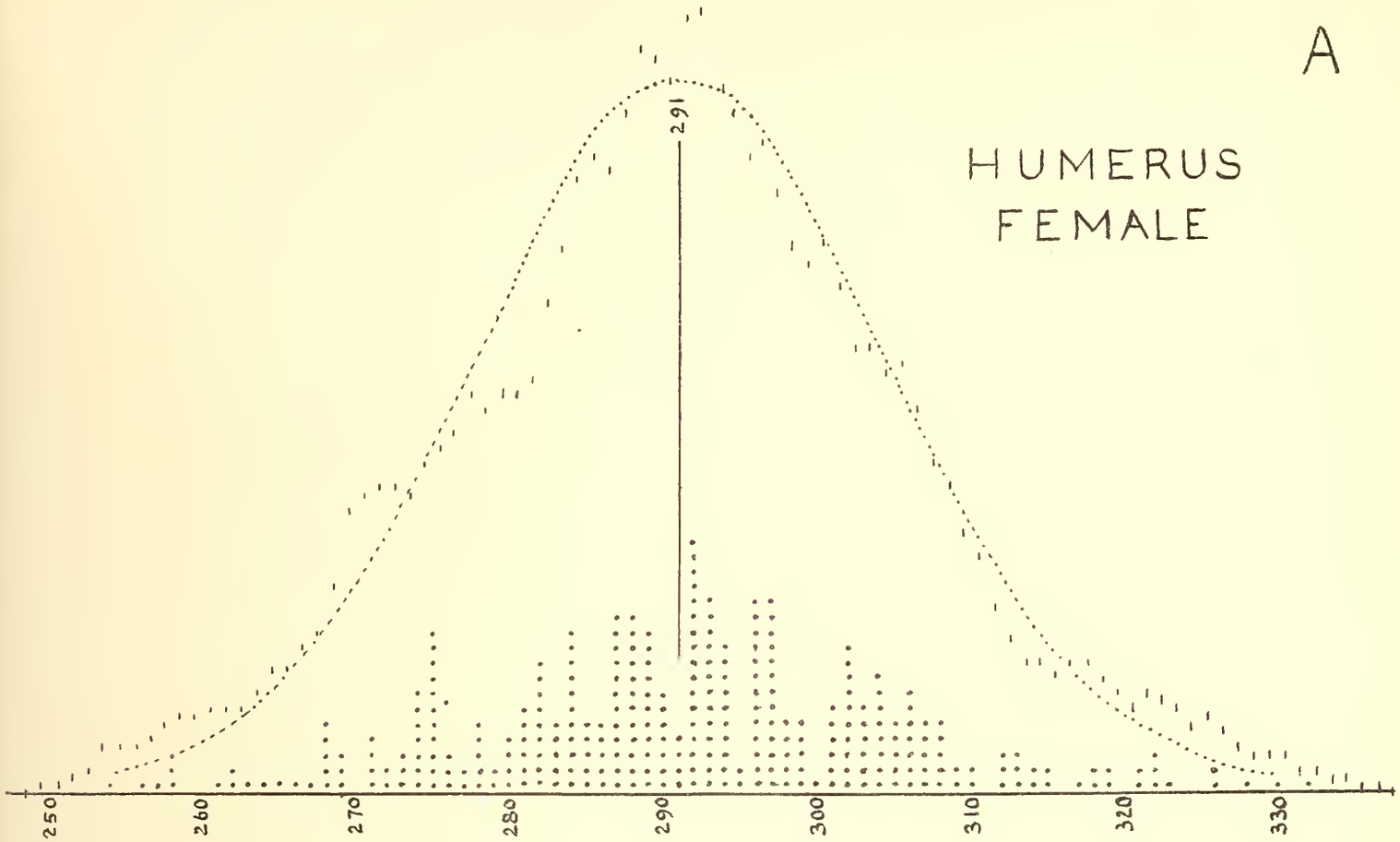
472	1524
474	1700
476	

H.T.


A
HUMERUS
FEMALE
291
250
260
270
280
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300
310
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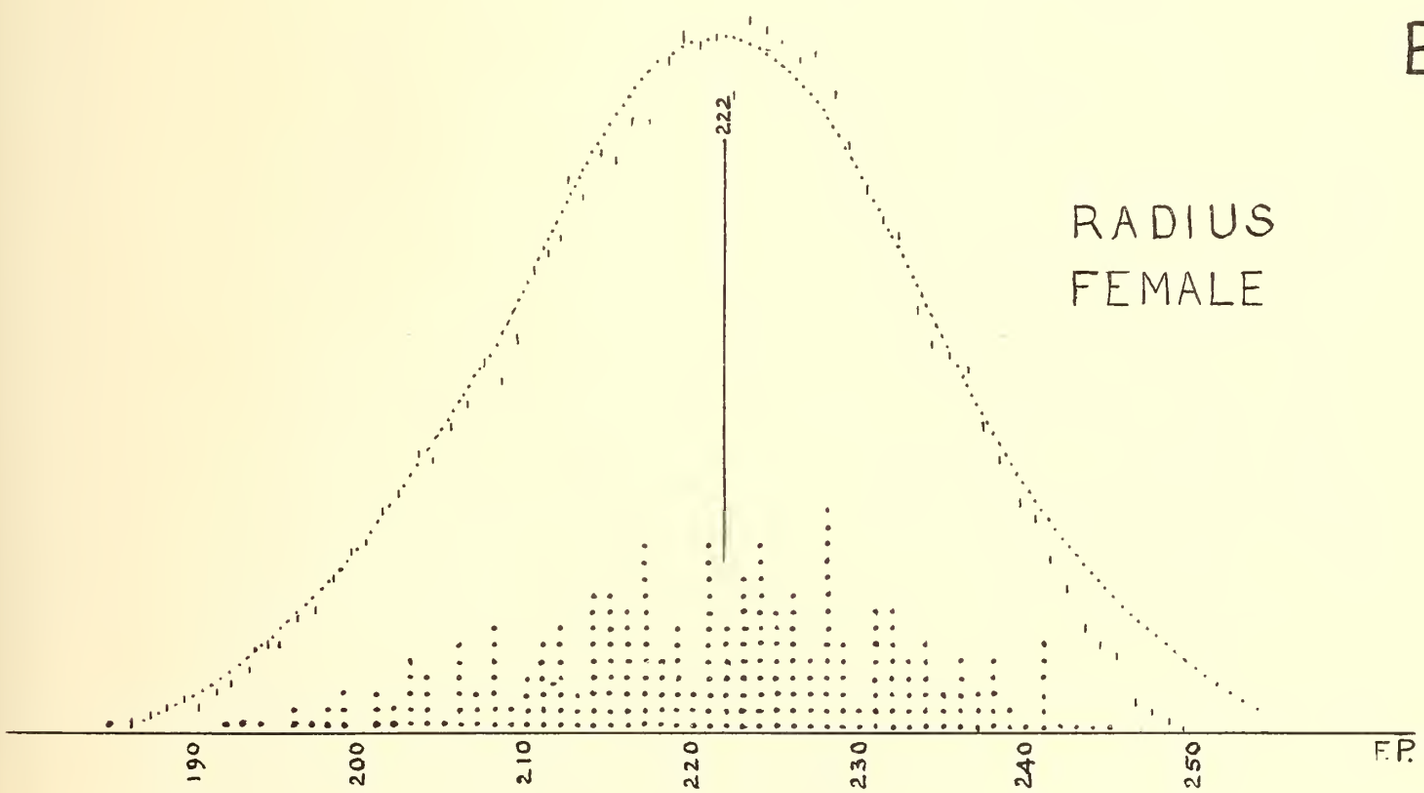
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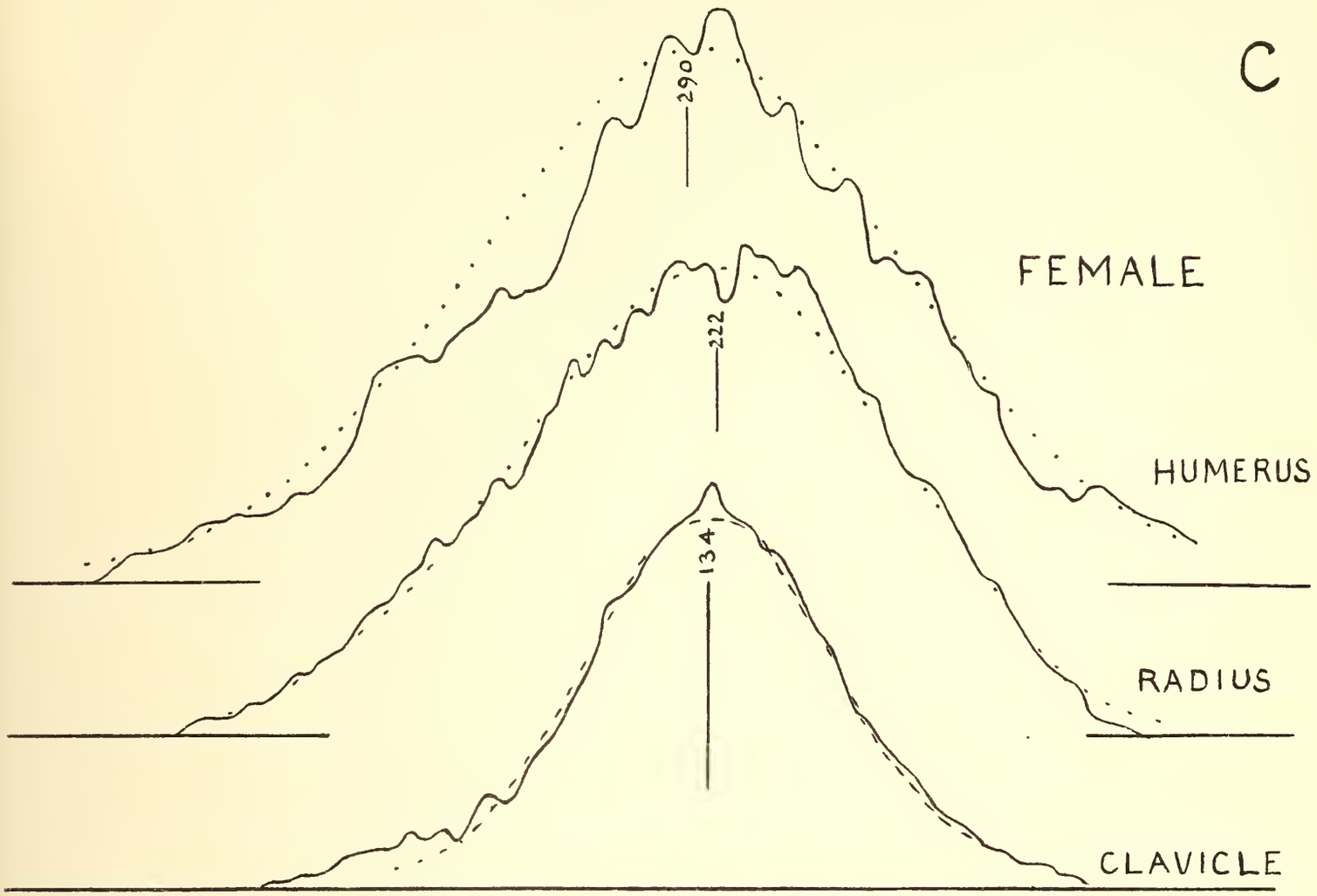
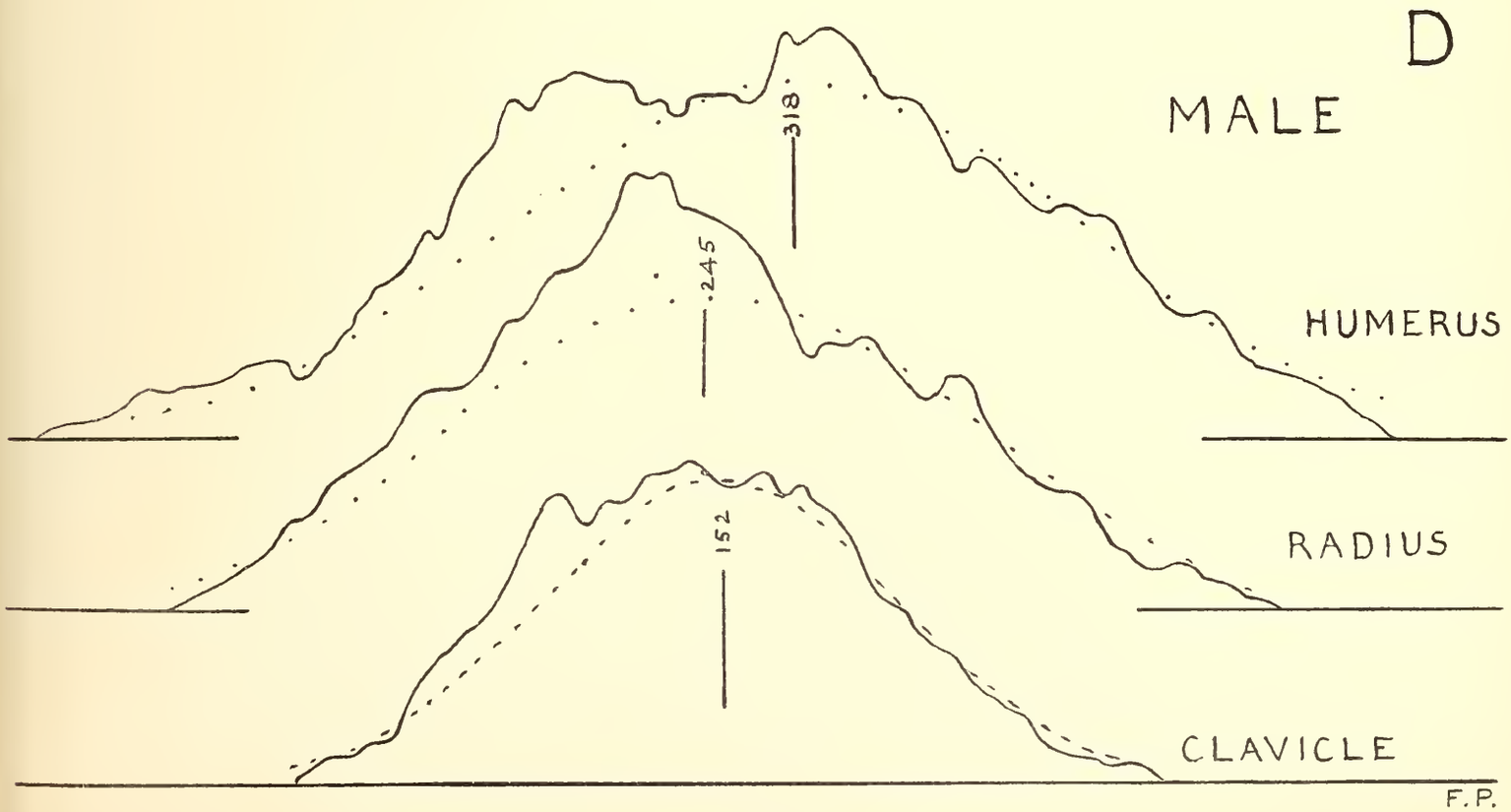
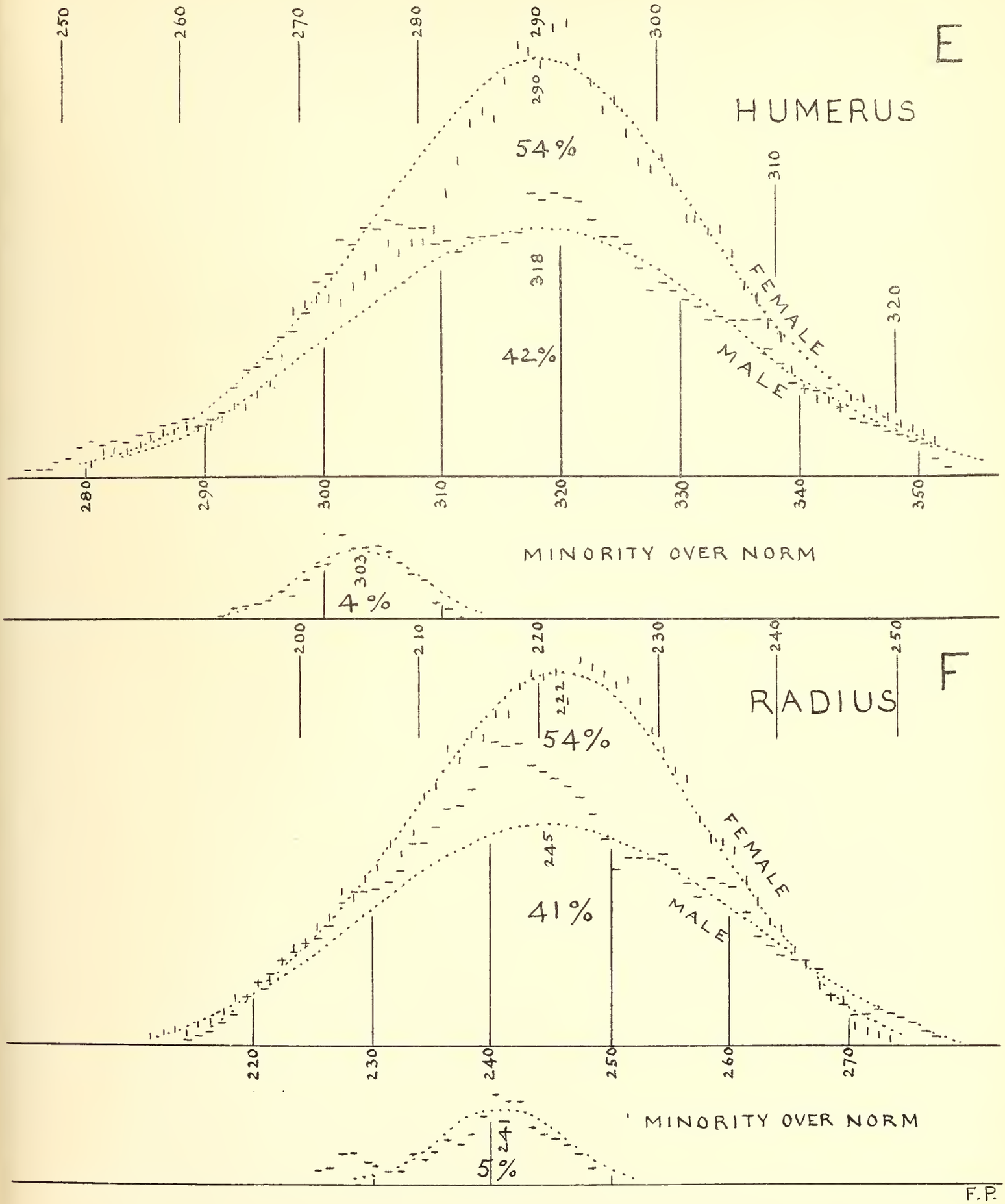
RADIUS
FEMALE
222
190
200
210
220
230
240
250
F.P.

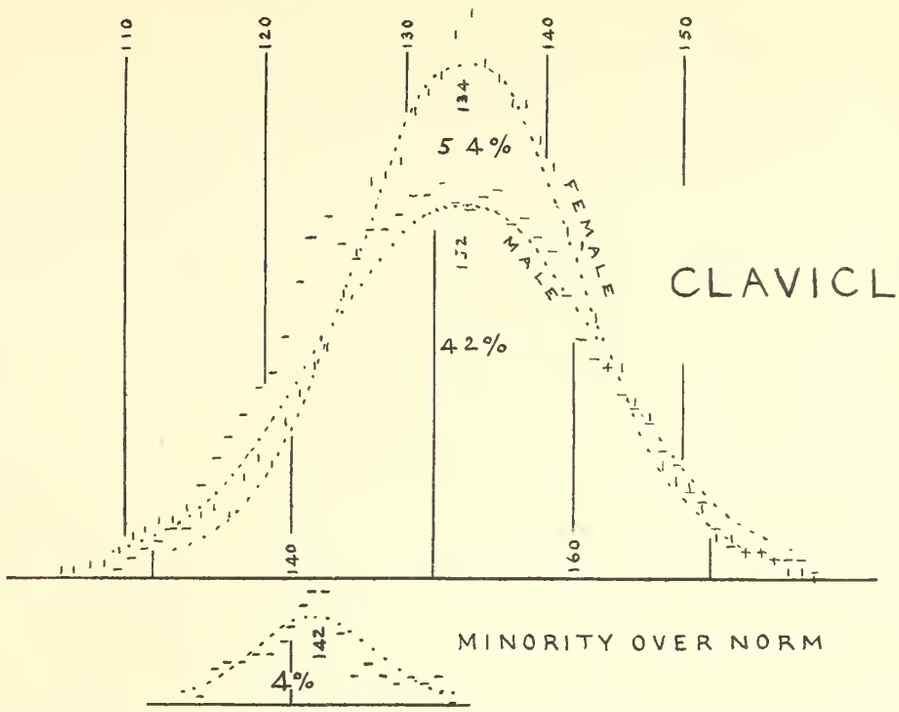

C
290
FEMALE
222
HUMERUS
134
RADIUS
CLAVICLE

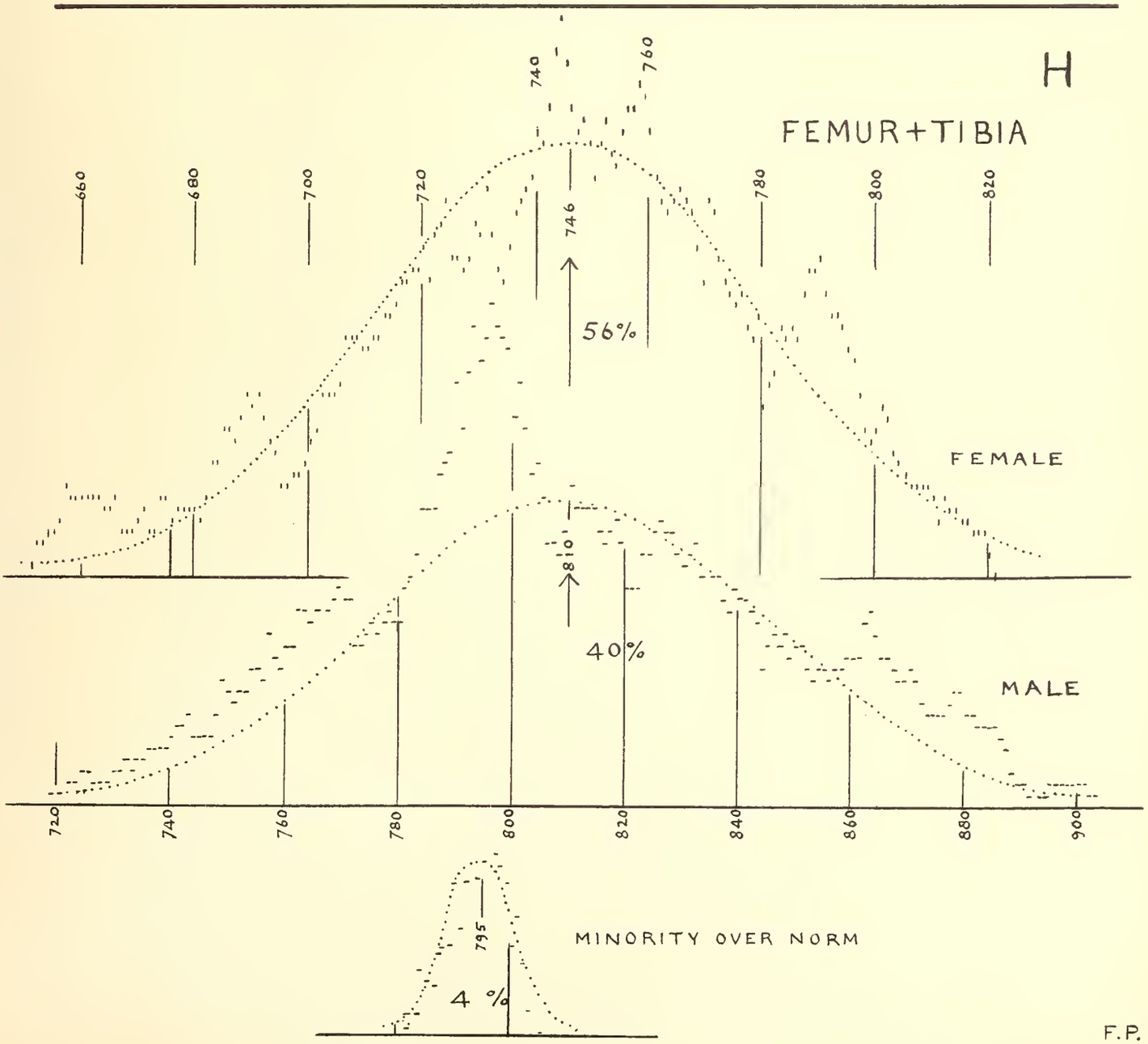

D
MALE
318
245
HUMERUS
152
RADIUS
CLAVICLE

F.P.

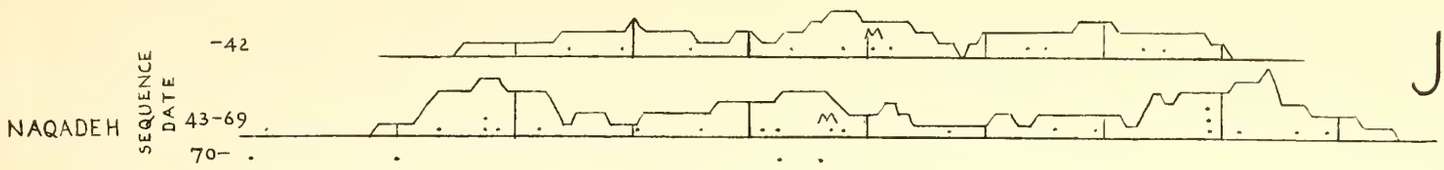

E
HUMERUS
250
260
270
280
290
300
310
320
290
54%
318
42%
FEMALE
MALE
280
290
300
310
320
330
340
350
MINORITY OVER NORM
303
4%
F
RADIUS
200
210
220
230
240
250
222
54%
245
41%
FEMALE
MALE
220
230
240
250
260
270
MINORITY OVER NORM
241
5%

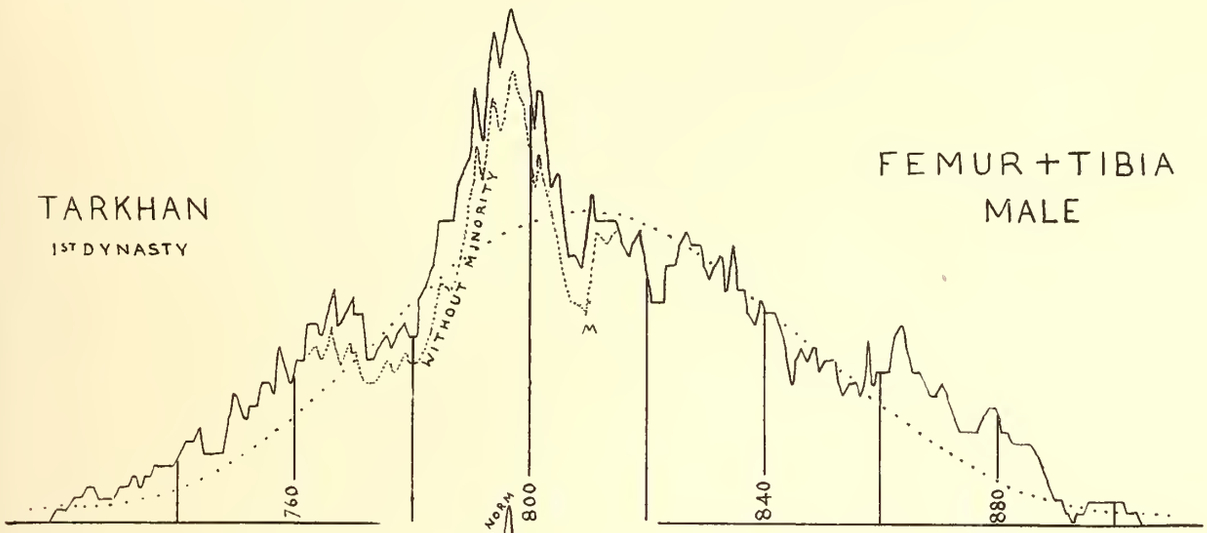
F.P.

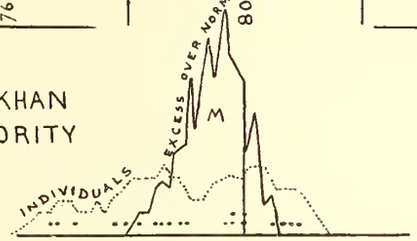

G
110
120
130
140
150
134
54%
FEMALE
MALE
132
CLAVICLE
42%
140
160
MINORITY OVER NORM
142
4%


H
FEMUR+TIBIA
740
760
660
680
700
720
746
780
800
820
56%
FEMALE
810
40%
MALE
720
740
760
780
800
820
840
860
880
900
MINORITY OVER NORM
795
4 %

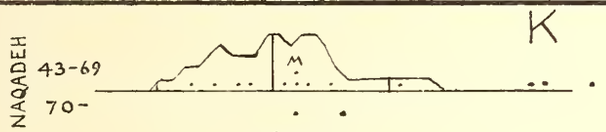
F.P.

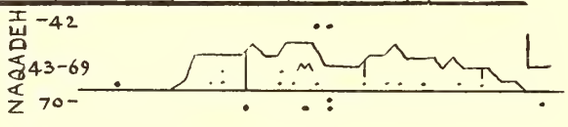

NAQADEH
SEQUENCE DATE
-42
43-69
70-
M
J

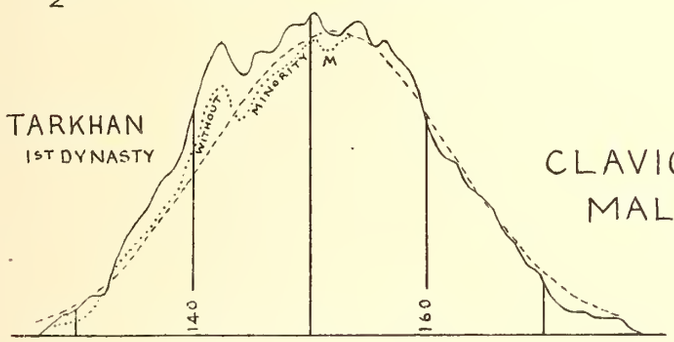

TARKHAN
1ST DYNASTY
FEMUR + TIBIA
MALE
WITHOUT MINORITY
M
760
800
840
880


TARKHAN
MINORITY
EXCESS OVER NORM
INDIVIDUALS
M

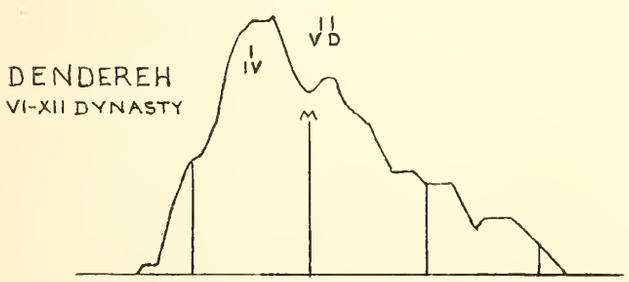

DENDEREH
VI-XII DYNASTY
IV
D
V
M

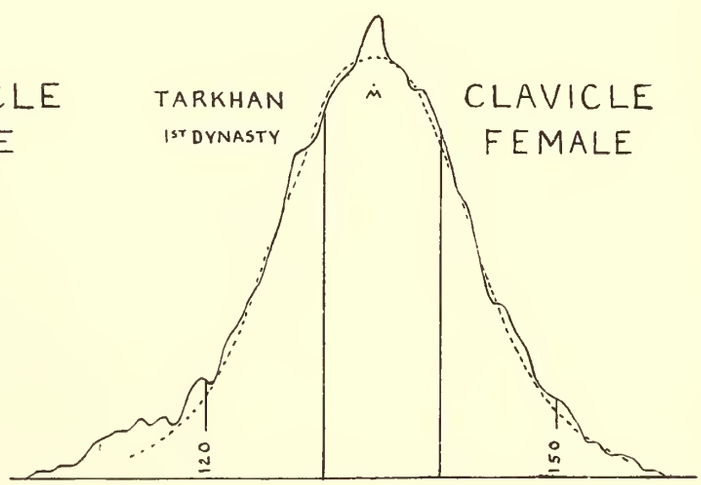

NAQADEH
43-69
70-
M
K


NAQADEH
-42
43-69
70-
M
L


TARKHAN
1ST DYNASTY
WITHOUT MINORITY
M
CLAVICLE
MALE
140
160

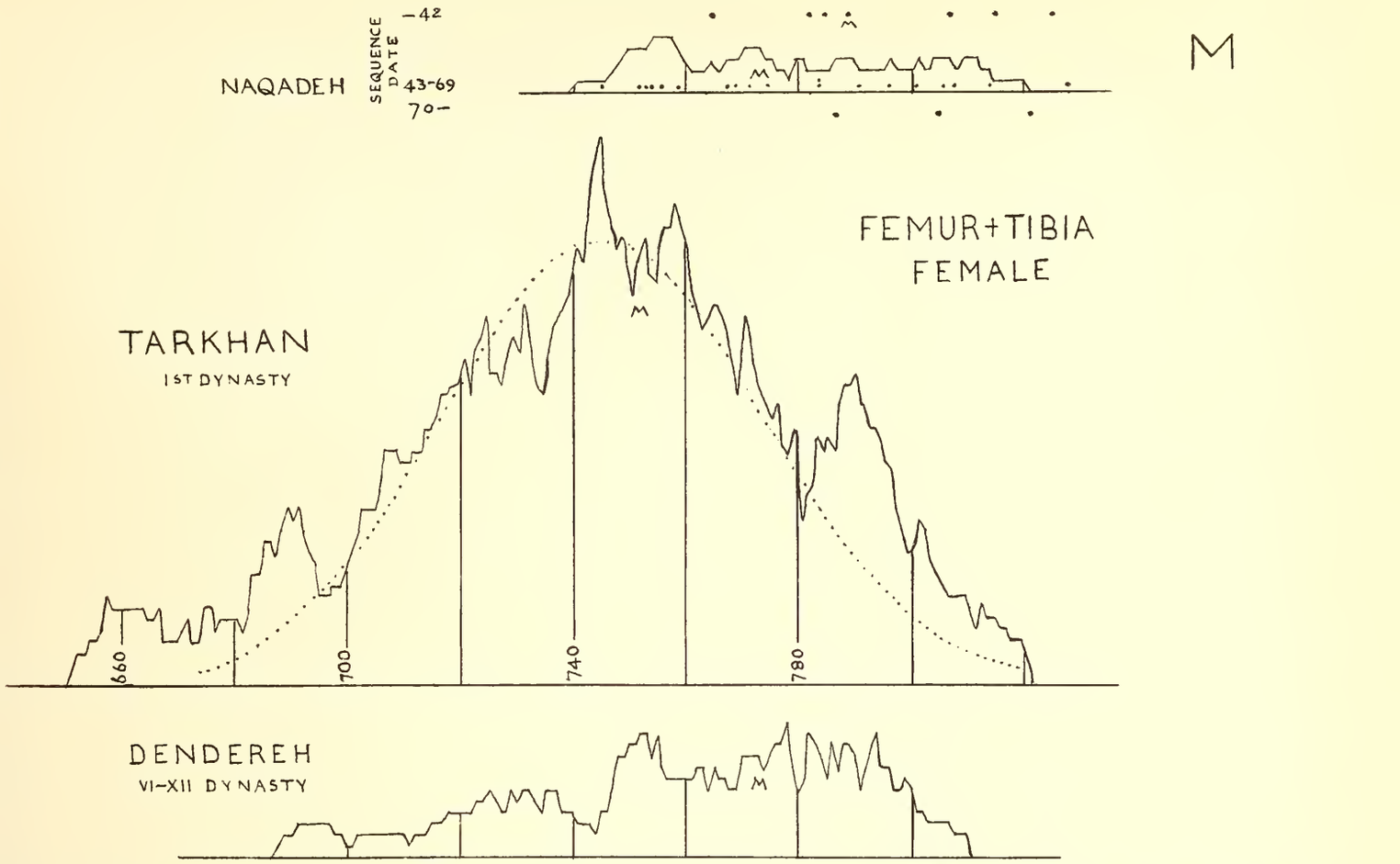

TARKHAN
MINORITY
OVER NORMAL
INDIVIDUALS
M

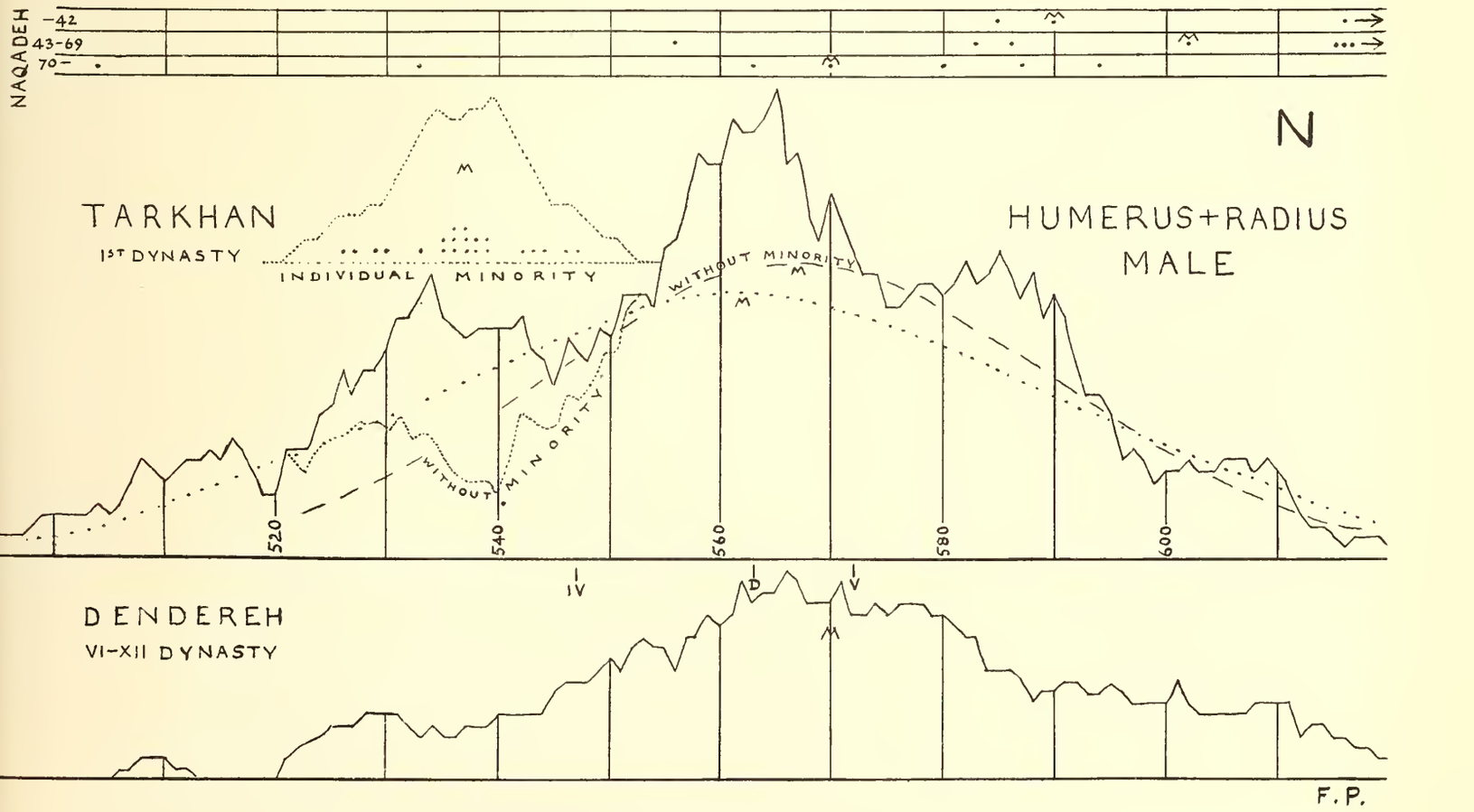

DENDEREH
VI-XII DYNASTY
IV
II
VD
M


TARKHAN
1ST DYNASTY
M
CLAVICLE
FEMALE
120
150

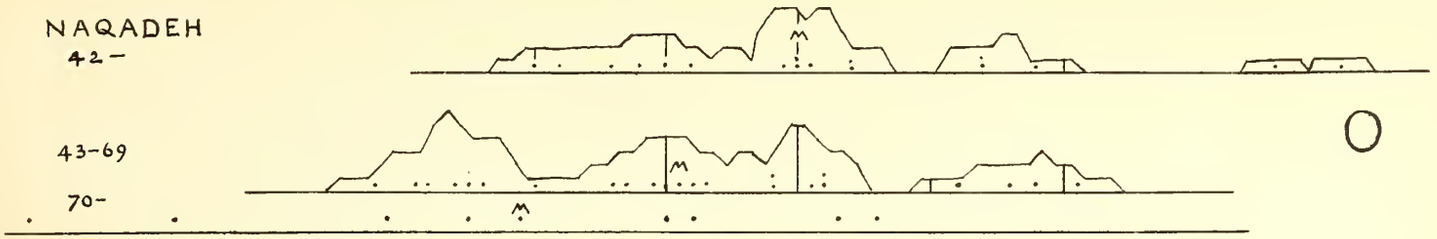

DENDEREH
VI-XII DYNASTY
M

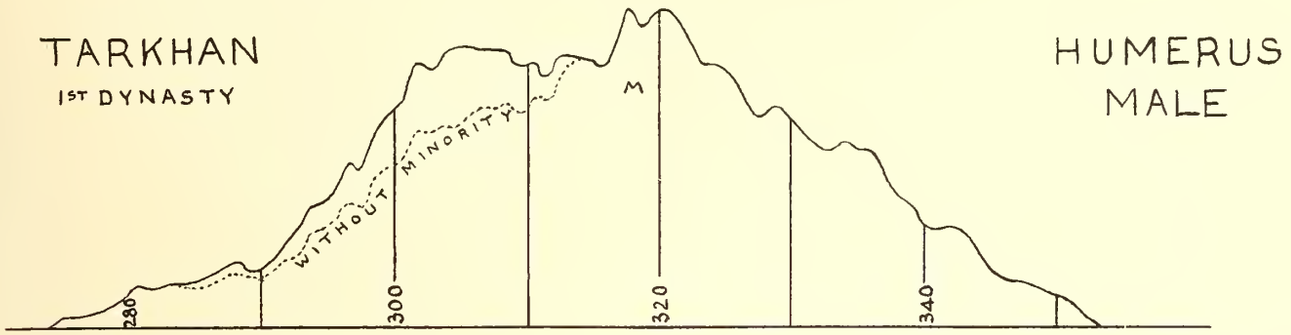
F.P.

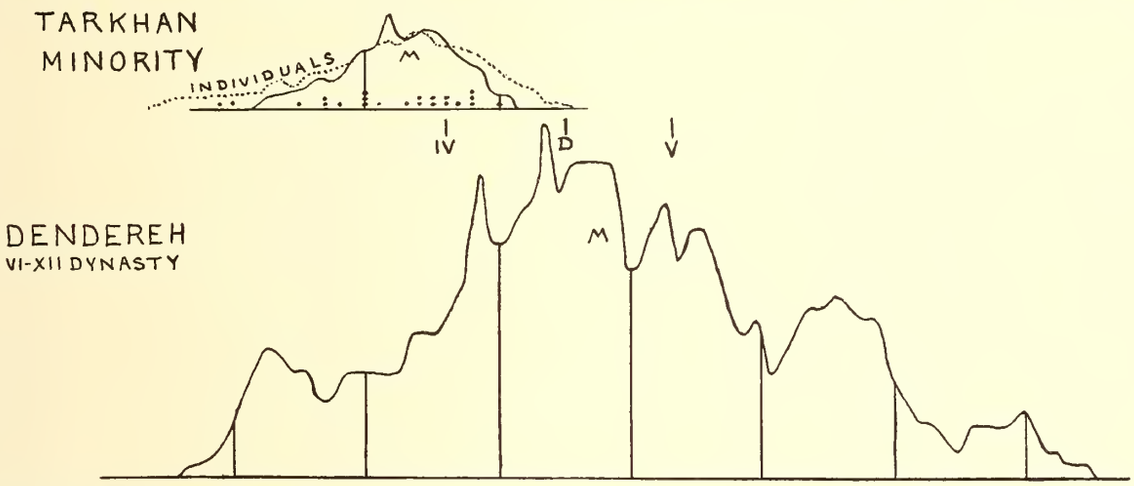

NAQADEH
SEQUENCE DATE
-42
43-69
70-
M
FEMUR+TIBIA
FEMALE
TARKHAN
1ST DYNASTY
660
700
740
780
DENDEREH
VI-XII DYNASTY

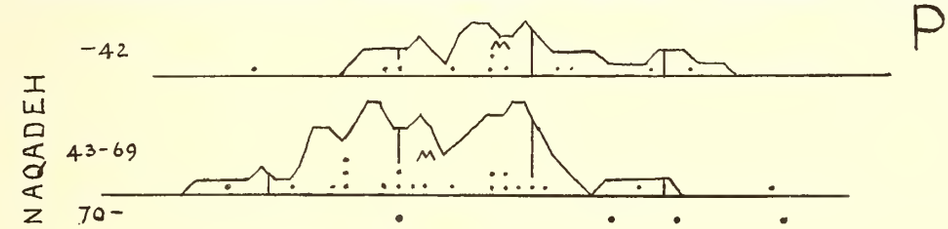

NAQADEH
-42
43-69
70-
N
TARKHAN
1ST DYNASTY
INDIVIDUAL
MINORITY
WITHOUT MINORITY
WITHOUT MINORITY
HUMERUS+RADIUS
MALE
520
540
560
580
600
IV
D
V
DENDEREH
VI-XII DYNASTY

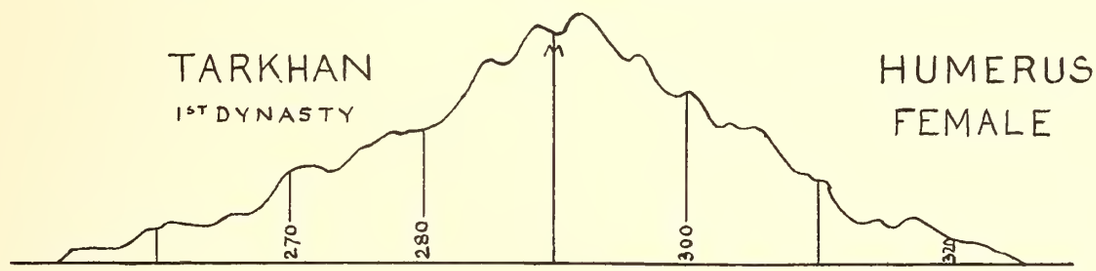
F. P.


NAQADEH
42–
43-69
70–
M
O


TARKHAN
1ST DYNASTY
HUMERUS
MALE
WITHOUT MINORITY
M
280
300
320
340

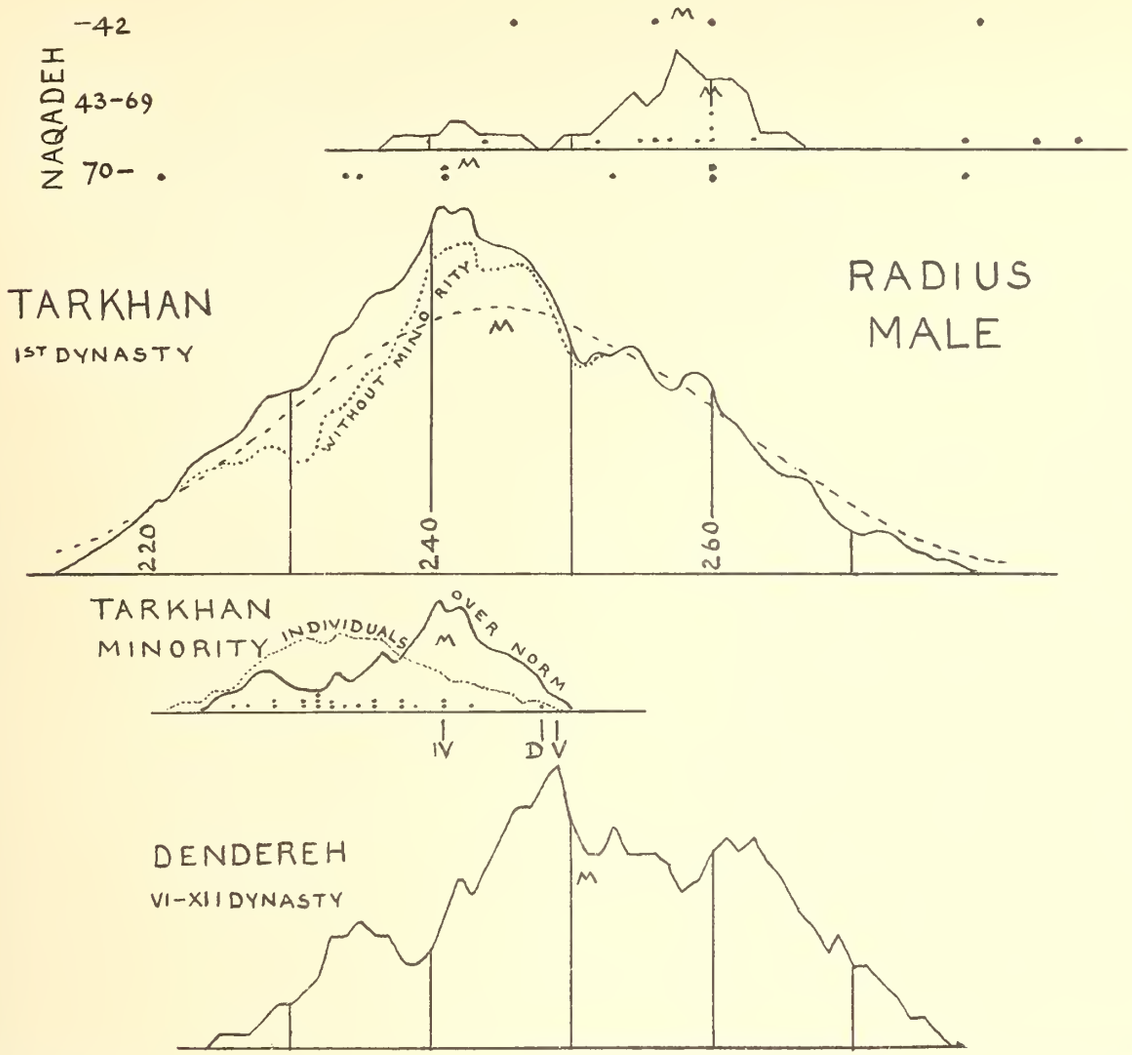

TARKHAN
MINORITY
INDIVIDUALS
M
IV
D
V
DENDEREH
VI-XII DYNASTY
M

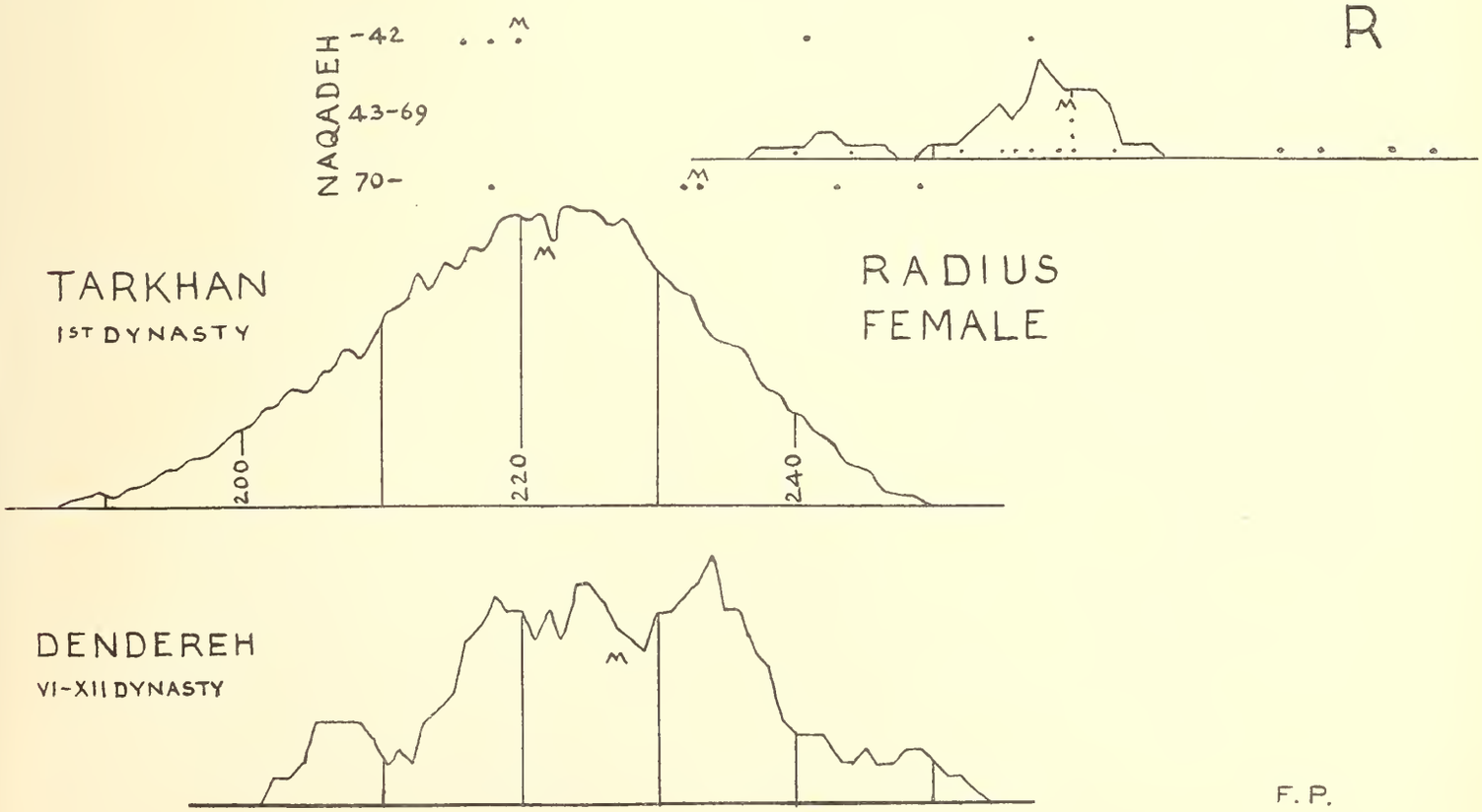

P
–42
43-69
70–
NAQADEH
M


TARKHAN
1ST DYNASTY
HUMERUS
FEMALE
M
270
280
300
320

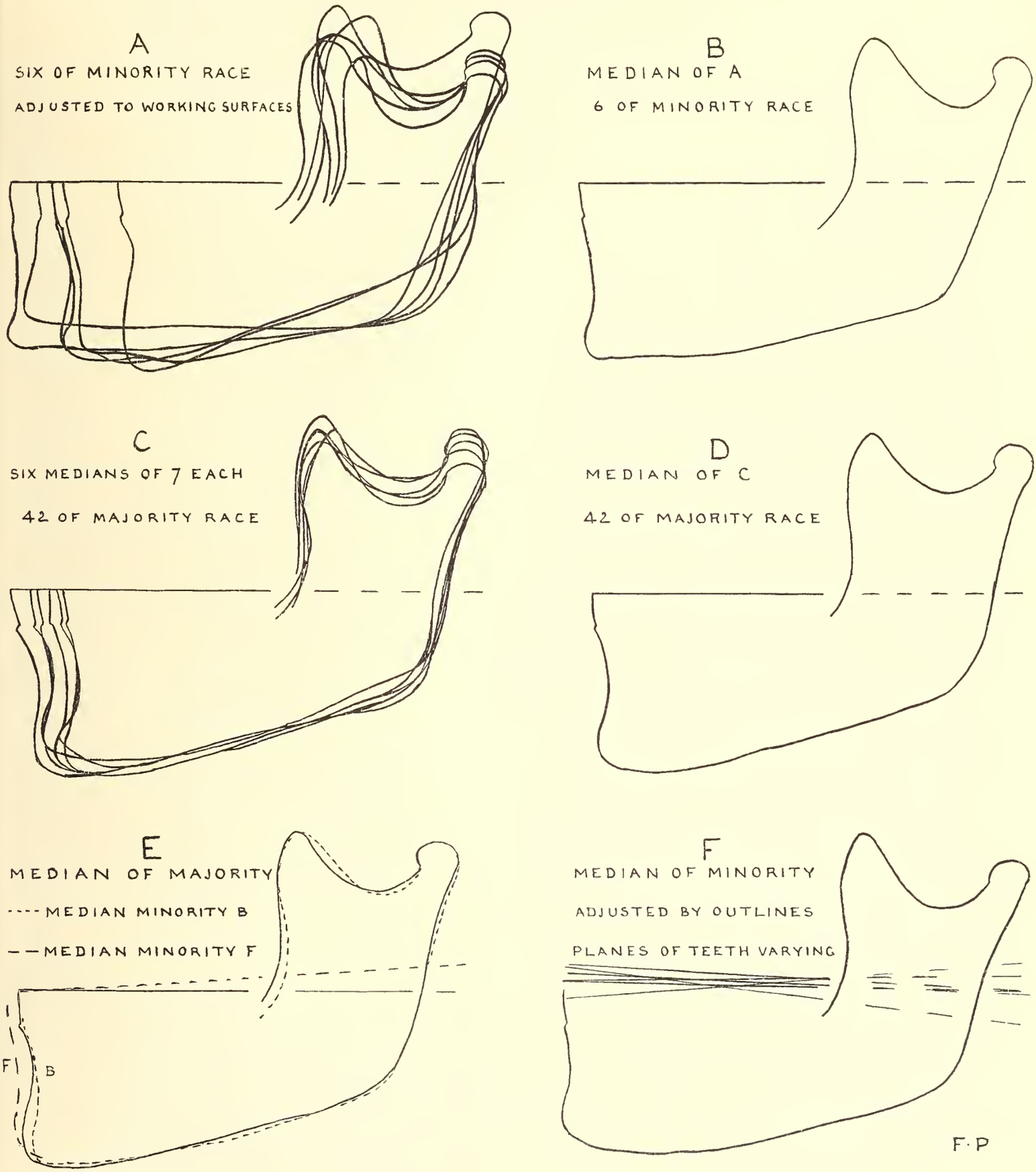

DENDEREH
VI-XII DYNASTY
M

F. P.

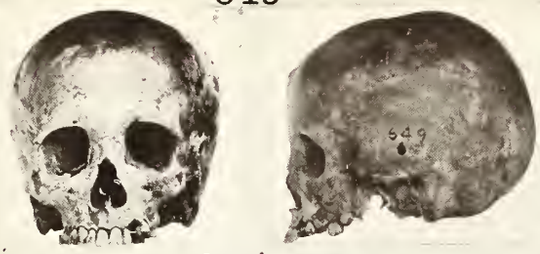

NAQADEH
-42
43-69
70-
M
Q
TARKHAN
1ST DYNASTY
WITHOUT MINORITY
RADIUS
MALE
220
240
260
TARKHAN
MINORITY
INDIVIDUALS
OVER NORM
IV
D V
DENDEREH
VI-XII DYNASTY


NAQADEH
-42
43-69
70-
M
R
TARKHAN
1ST DYNASTY
RADIUS
FEMALE
200
220
240
DENDEREH
VI-XII DYNASTY

F. P.


A
SIX OF MINORITY RACE
ADJUSTED TO WORKING SURFACES
B
MEDIAN OF A
6 OF MINORITY RACE
C
SIX MEDIANS OF 7 EACH
42 OF MAJORITY RACE
D
MEDIAN OF C
42 OF MAJORITY RACE
E
MEDIAN OF MAJORITY
---- MEDIAN MINORITY B
— — MEDIAN MINORITY F
F
B
F
MEDIAN OF MINORITY
ADJUSTED BY OUTLINES
PLANES OF TEETH VARYING
F·P

649



80 ch.

655

77-80

656

77 F

670

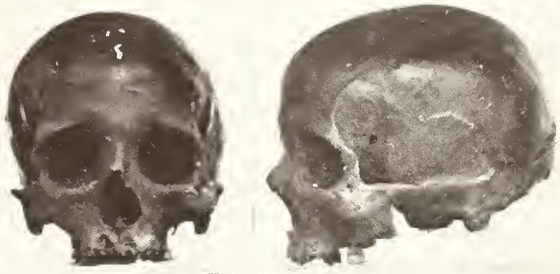
XI F

675 SEE NEXT PLATE

685

77 M

717

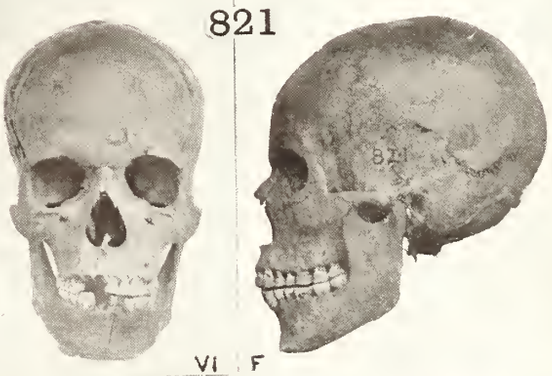


79 F

773

78 F

821



VI F

821

VI M

822

77-80 M

675

XI F

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80 M

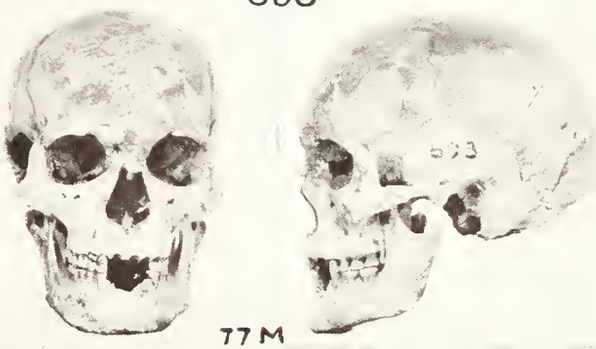
874

80 F

892

78 F

893



77 M

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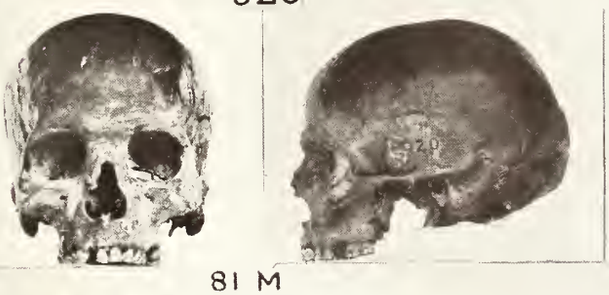

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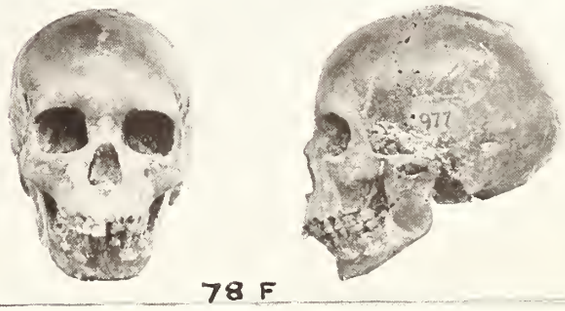
949

78-81 M

950

78 M
MINORITY

977



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77 F

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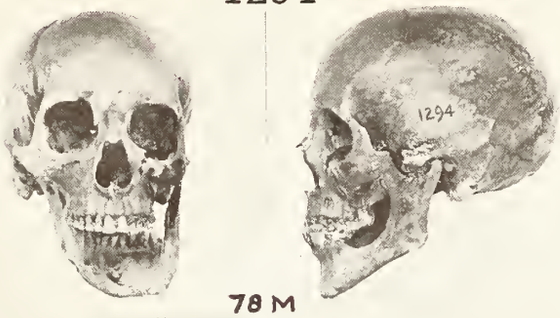

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77-80 F

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77 M MINORITY

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77-78 F

1405

77-8 F

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77-8 M

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77-8 F

1434

78 M
MINORITY

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77 M MINORITY

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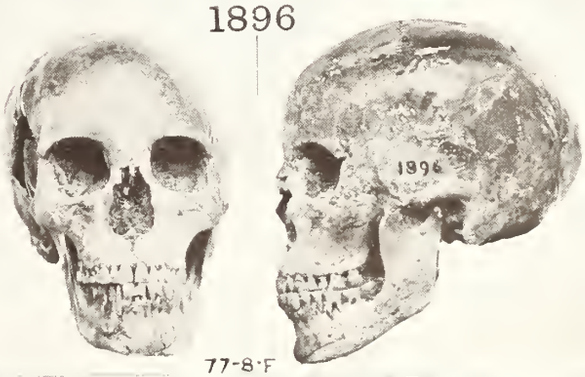

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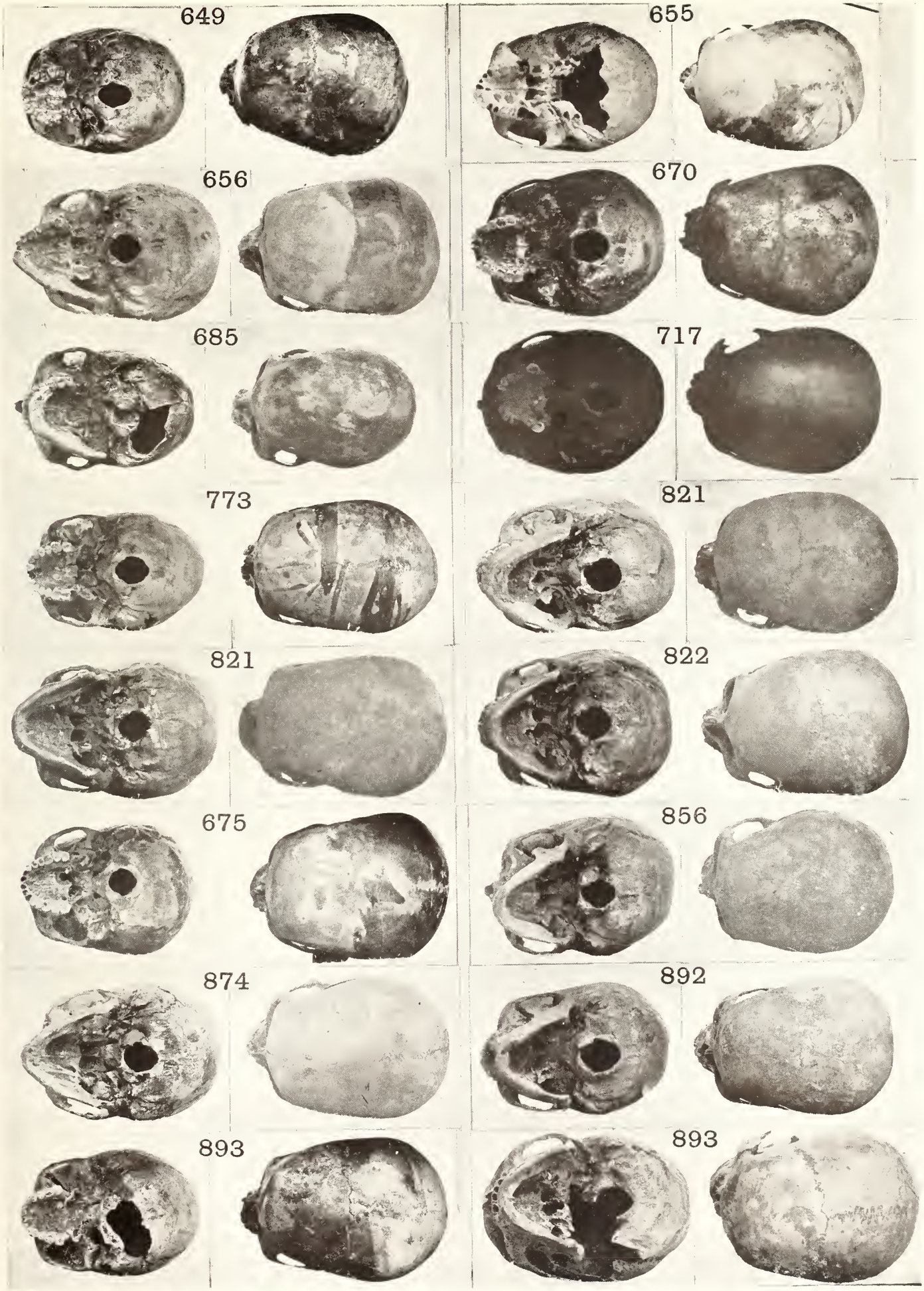
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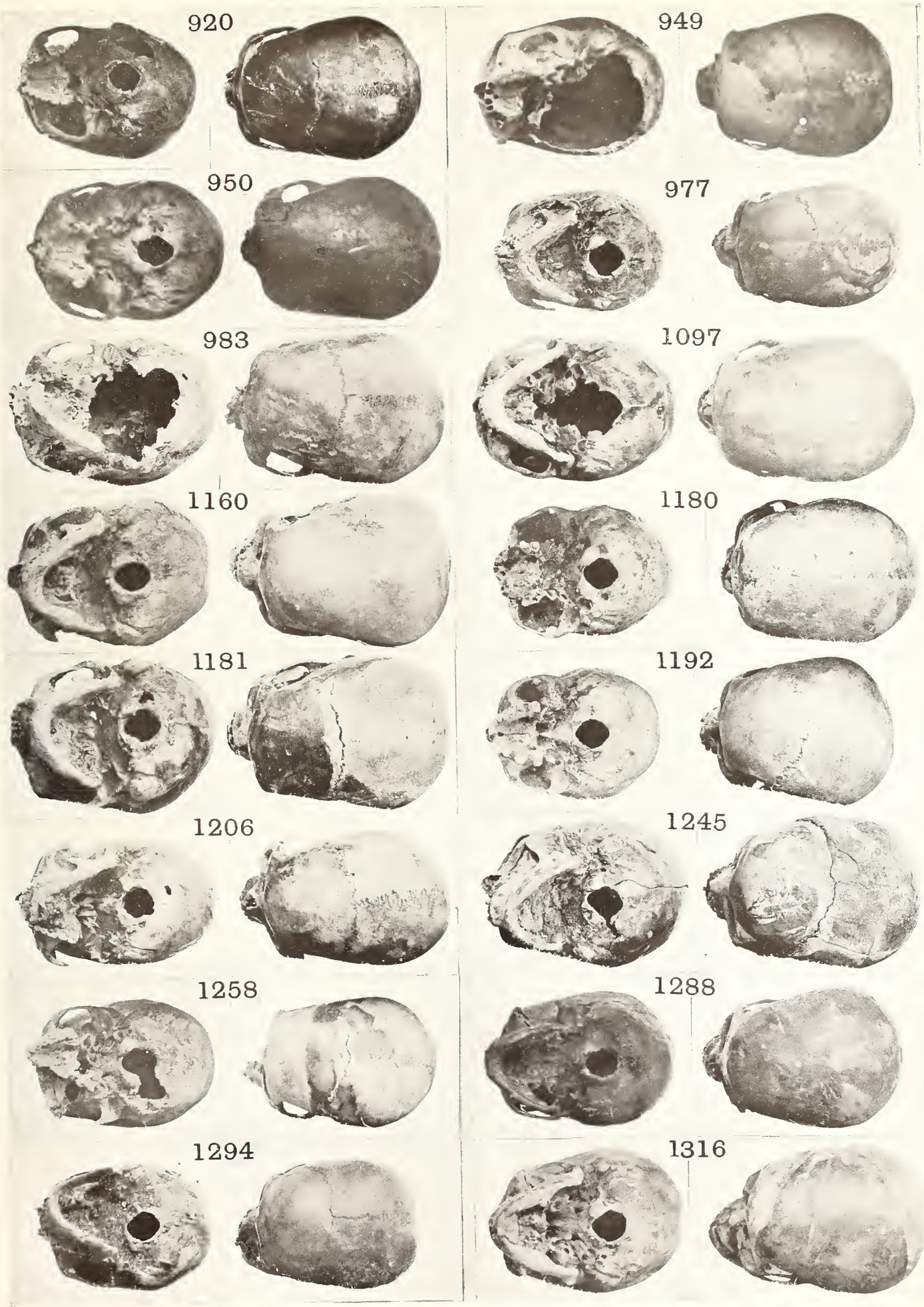
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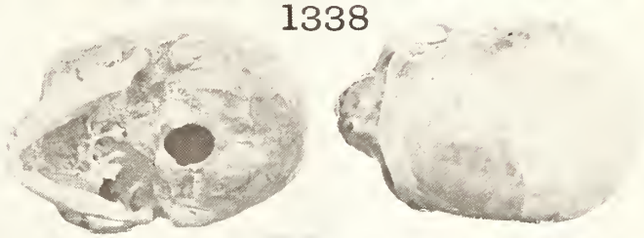

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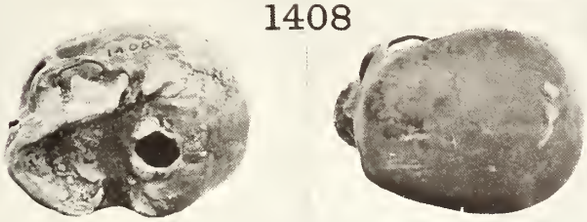

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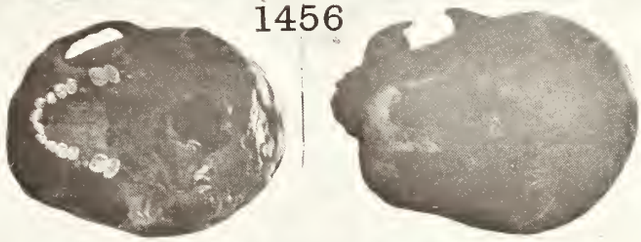

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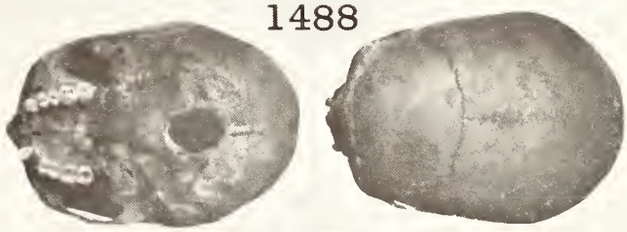

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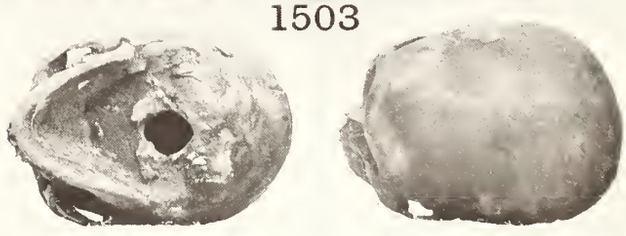

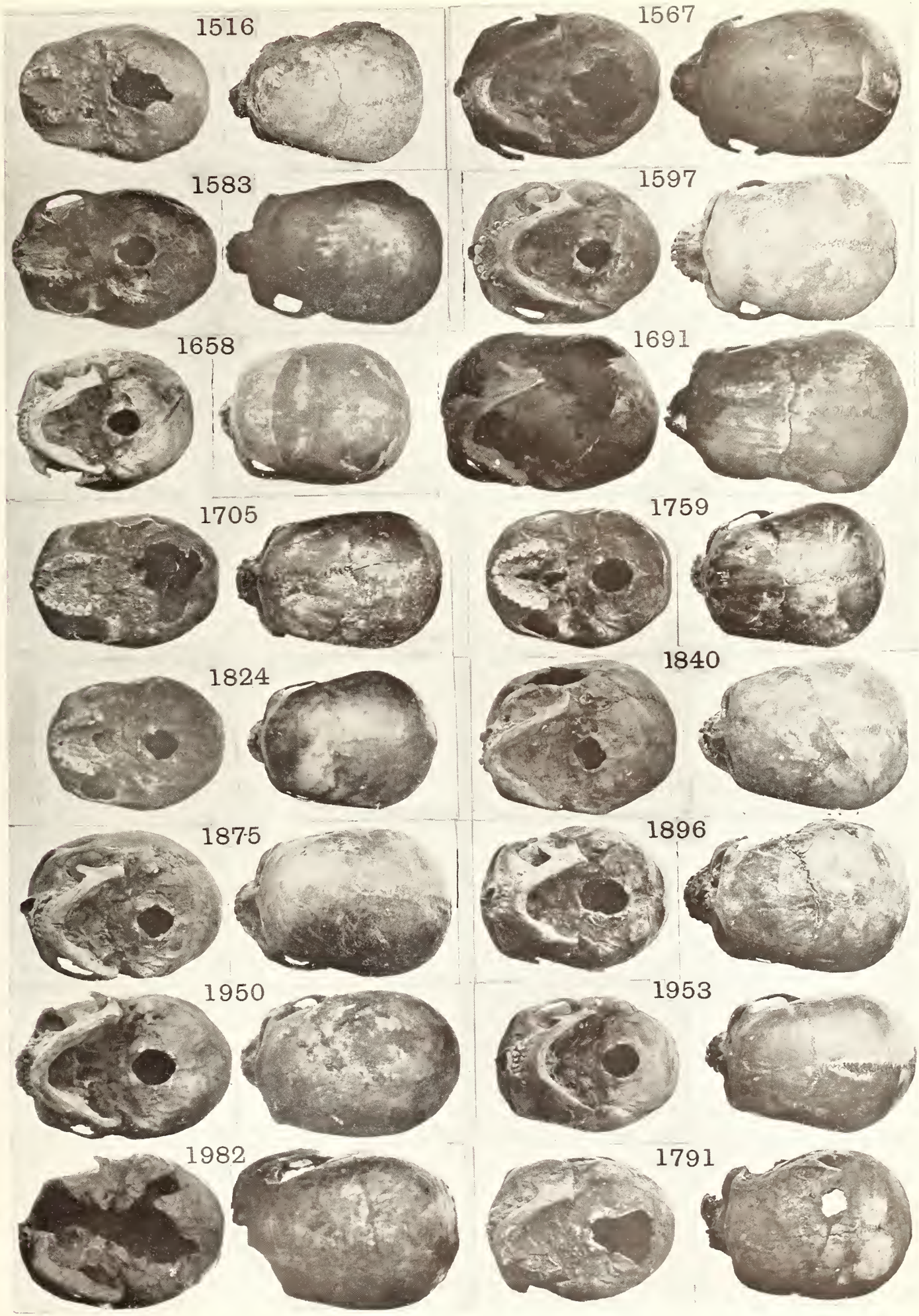
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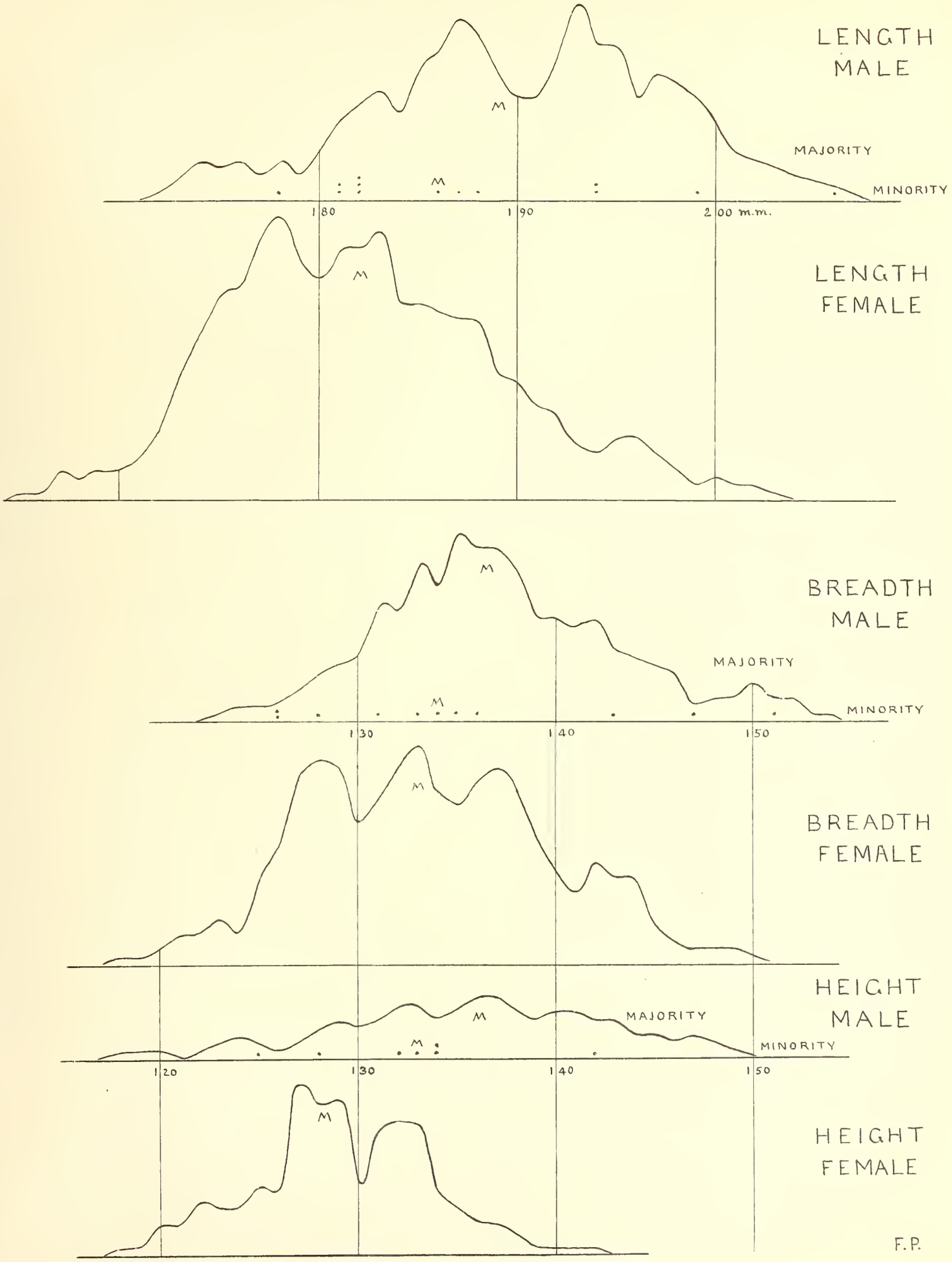
3:8 FOREIGN POTTERY 1ST DYNASTY. XVTH (?) DYNASTY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FEMALE
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